FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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OBSERVER.
FAYETTEVILLE:
THURSDAY, APRIL 8, 1852.

WHIG MEETINGS.—The Whigs of Chowan met at Edenton on the 25th ult., and appointed thirty delegates to the State Convention. They nominated Fillmore and Graham for the Presidency and Vice Presidency. They also adopted the following resolutions relative to the proposed measures of State reform:

Resolved, That we will unanimously sustain with all possible zeal, whatever Conservative Whig, the Convention may nominate, provided, he does not favor an open and unrestricted Convention of the People, and no new issues are forced on the party.

Resolved, That we regard the Constitutional Reforms so earnestly desired, and warmly advocated in some portions of the State, as unjust in themselves, dangerous in their consequences, and utterly at variance with all true principles of government; that a proper regard for our rights and interests, demands from us, an uncompromising opposition to those radical and destructive doctrines, and that, as we have forewarned their friends of the impending danger, on them must fall the responsibility of that defeat which the continual agitation of these questions will bring on the Party in the approaching canvass.

The Whigs of Henderson met on the 22d ult. They recommended Gen. John Gray Bynum as a candidate for Governor, nominated Fillmore and Graham, and appointed ten delegates to the State Convention; in case of whose failure to attend, Hon. Charles Manly was requested to represent the county.

NATIONAL WHIG CONVENTION.—A caucus of Whig Senators was held at Washington on the 3d inst., Mr. Mangum in the Chair. A committee was appointed to confer with the Whigs of the House as to the time and place for holding the Convention. Philadelphia, Baltimore and Cincinnati were mentioned for the place, and the middle of June or first of July as the time.

EASTERN AND WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA.—The Greensborough Patriot publishes a tabular statement showing the number of white inhabitants, the Federal population, the number of votes, and the amount of taxes paid by the Eastern and Western sections of North Carolina. The line assumed as the separation between the two sections touches the counties of Person, Orange, Chatham, Moore, and Robeson leaving those counties on the West. According to this, there are in the East, 37 counties, represented in the State Legislature, by 28 Senators, and 58 Commoners; in the West, 43 counties represented by 22 Senators and 62 Commoners.

A recapitulation of its tables shows the following to be the relative standing of the two sections.

Number of White Inhabitants.

In the Western counties,	336,600
In the Eastern counties,	215,764
Western excess,	120,926

Federal Numbers.

In the Western counties,	410,513
In the Eastern counties,	343,029
Western excess,	67,484

Number of Votes.

In the Western counties,	50,879
In the Eastern counties,	36,598
Western excess,	14,281

Amount of Taxes.

Paid by the Eastern counties,	$92,401 62
Paid by the Western counties,	65,025 60
Eastern excess,	$27,376 02

The Fayetteville Observer, speaking of the opposition by some of the Democratic members of Congress, to appropriations to cover deficiencies in former appropriations, remarks:

"If Congress leaves an army of 10,000 men, or a navy of 50 ships, for the Administration to clothe and feed, it is not the fault of the Administration if it costs more to do it than an opposition party in Congress were willing to allow."

But is not the present Administration responsible, if, in a time of peace, it costs 8 or 9 hundred dollars to feed a single soldier, when, in a war not long since, the cost was between 2 and 3 hundred? We have seen such a statement, and from the immense appropriation for the army, we have no doubt of its correctness. For the Administration of the appropriations, Mr. Fillmore is responsible; if there has been extravagance, the whig party are fairly chargeable with it. That there has been, is not denied by Whigs.

Goldsborough Patriot.

This "we have seen such a statement" is a very indefinite way of substantiating a grave charge of corruption. The Republican should give its authority and the proof of its statement, or retract it.

FUGITIVE SLAVES IN PENNSYLVANIA.—The bill repealing the law prohibiting the use of the State prisons for the imprisonment of fugitives has passed the House of Commons by a vote of 55 to 28. It had previously passed the Senate.

The Hopkinsville (Ky.) Rifle has hoisted the name of General Winfield Scott as the Whig candidate for the Presidency.

UNPLEDGED CANDIDATES FOR THE PRESIDENCY.—Locofoco orators and newspapers have lately indulged in much abuse of the Whigs because of an alleged willingness on the part of the latter to support Gen. Scott without a distinct avowal of his opinions upon the Compromise. The allegation is of course untrue. The Whig party has never been willing to support any man whose opinions were not known to them. Can the same be said of their opponents? What becomes of the abuse lavished upon the Whigs since the recent declaration of principles by Com. Stockton? Have not Democratic newspapers in North Carolina expressed a willingness to support him for the Presidency? Have not Democratic meetings in North Carolina resolved to support the nominee of the Baltimore Convention?—Was not Com. Stockton known to them as a prominent candidate for that nomination? Most assuredly. Yet what Democrat in the State will pretend to have possessed the slightest knowledge of his views upon the leading questions of the day?

The same state of things existed in Virginia. Hear what the Richmond Enquirer says of the sentiments of the Virginia Democratic Convention:

"Whatever difference of opinion or preference existed in our Convention of last week, respecting the more prominent candidiates, Buchanan, Cass and Douglas, there was very little room to doubt, as to who was or who would be a very great favorite with the Virginia Democracy, in case those three gentlemen were set aside in the nomination for the Presidency — Commodore Stockton was a general—aye, a universal favorite. Every section of the party would have gladly taken him as a second choice; and this was openly avowed by the most, if not by all desirous of reconciling the party dissension which had begun to be threatening in respect to other names."

"Com. Stockton was a universal favorite"; and yet says the Enquirer in the course of the same article, "no one knew exactly what his sentiments on precise questions were"? And again it says:

"The Democracy of Virginia, in a word, *would have taken him on trust*, to heal dissension and to secure the defeat of Whiggery. But, what now? This Trenton speech, bursts over our heads like a bomb!"

What are we to think of a party, one of whose leading organs avows that "to secure the defeat of Whiggery," the Democracy of Virginia and every section of the Democratic party, would have *taken upon trust* a man of whose opinions they were utterly ignorant? What assurance have we that others of the prominent candidates for the Democratic nomination are not in the same position with Com. Stockton?—Who knows the opinions of Mr. Buchanan, of Gen. Cass, or of Judge Douglas?—Did not Mr. Buchanan vote for the tariff of 1842? And will he not therefore receive the support of the iron men of Pennsylvania, as "a better tariff man than the Whigs," whilst Southern Democrats will support him as an advocate of Free Trade? Did not Gen. Cass and Mr. Douglas both dodge the vote on the Fugitive slave bill? And will they not therefore receive abolition support at the North in preference to Mr. Fillmore, by whose signature that bill became a law, whilst at the South they will be voted for as Northern men with Southern principles to be preferred by all means to "Fillmore, the Abolitionist."

What becomes then of the abuse of the Whigs about this matter of unpledged candidates? Why truly it is without doubt only used to conceal the designs of their opponents, who seek to palm off upon the country another such cheat as that of 1848. We can arrive at no other conclusion. The whole history of the Locofoco party demonstrates its correctness. For, we assert without fear of contradiction, that for the last twenty-five years, there has not been a Democratic President or a Democratic candidate for the Presidency who se opinions were known to his party. How stands the record?

The Democratic party claims General Jackson as its patron saint. Does any Democrat know his opinions? Why it was only a few months ago, that "the party" was divided upon the vital question, whether Gen. Jackson was a Federal consolidationist or a States' Rights man! The Democratic party elected Mr. Van Buren as "a Northern man with Southern principles." He has since proved himself to be as the Whigs charged and proved in '36 and '40, an abolitionist. And all the excuse offered for this cheat practised upon the country is, "we didn't know it." The same party elected Mr. Polk. Who does not know that Mr. Polk was elected by means of the Kane letter which was construed to mean "protection" at the North, and "free trade" at the South? They supported Gen. Cass in 1848. At the North he received the votes of abolitionists as the man who "prayed for the abolition of slavery every where," and at the South he was voted for as the man who denied in his Nicholson letter the right of the people of the territories to exclude slavery. *Since* the election Gen. Cass says this construction of his letter is ridiculous and that none but fools would so have construed it!

We think we have proven our assertion. If any body denies it, we can only say, that if you *did* know the opinions of these men when you supported them, you are as guilty of deception as your leaders.

CONGRESS.—The Washington papers have failed to arrive and we have no account of Monday's proceedings except what is contained in the following despatch to the Baltimore Patriot:

The Speaker of the House announced as the first business in order, the resolution offered by Mr. Jackson, two weeks ago, recognising the compromises of the constitution.

Mr. Jackson demanded the previous question on the resolution.

Mr. Stanly raised the point of order, that Mr. Jackson was not entitled to the floor when he offered the resolution.

The Speaker overruled the point of order.

Messrs. Hillyer and Stanly wished Mr. Jackson to withdraw the demand for the previous question, to allow them to offer amendments; but Mr. Jackson refused.

The resolution referred to as offered by Mr. Jackson, a Georgia Democrat, is as follows:

Resolved, That we recognize the binding efficacy of the Compromises of the Constitution, and believe it to be the intention of the people generally, as we hereby declare it to be ours individually, to abide by such compromises, and to sustain the laws necessary to carry them out—the provision for the delivery of fugitive slaves and the act of the last Congress for that purpose included—and that we deprecate all further agitation of the questions embraced in the acts of the last Congress known as the Compromise, and of questions generally connected with the institution of slavery, as unnecessary, useless and dangerous.

This resolution falls very far short of that adopted by the caucus of Whig Members at the commencement of the session. That resolution asserted the finality of the Compromise, as follows:

"Resolved, That we regard the series of acts known as the Adjustment measures, as forming, in their mutual dependence and connexion, a system of compromise the most conciliatory and the best for the entire country that could be obtained from conflicting sectional interests and opinions, and that, therefore, they ought to be adhered to, and carried into faithful execution, as a final settlement in principle and substance of the dangerous and exciting subjects which they embrace."

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.—The Baltic arrived at New York on Monday morning the 5th inst., having sailed from Liverpool on the 24th of March.

The English Ministry have intimated that they will make no further attempt to evade a dissolution of Parliament, and that all essential business should be dispatched so as to admit of the new House of Commons assembling before the end of next Autumn.

The fund subscribed to the anti-corn law league amounts now to £63,000 and from the feeling displayed throughout the country it is supposed that the amount which could be raised would be found to be without limit.

Col. Fremont had arrived in the Africa.

From Paris, says the London correspondence of the Commercial Advertiser, we get news every day of extraordinary decrees, but they relate for the most part to railway amalgamations and concessions, which are carried on in a way that out-Hudsons Hudson. The constitutions of the tribunals of commerce throughout the country have been wholly altered, and the judges will henceforth be nominees of the Prefects, and like all the other powers, mere creatures of Louis Napoleon. A grand distribution of medals of the legion of honor has taken place among the soldiery, each medal carrying a pension of 100 francs out of the confiscated property of the Orleans family. They are to be worn as a proof of the affection of Louis Napoleon, for "that great military family of which he is proud to be the head."—Concurrently with all these attractive measures, arrests and deportations are not neglected. Last week more than 300 persons were shipped in one vessel to their pestiferous graves in Cayenne, and many also are daily despatched to Algeria.

But the startling event of the present month is to take place, it is said, before the 29th. A decree of three lines is to astonish everybody. For some days past the understanding that the imperial purple is to be forthwith assumed, has become general; and it is now positively asserted that the whole affair is definitely arranged. The only doubt indeed that is expressed upon the subject, arises from the fact of the intention having become so thoroughly known. The President's chief talent consists in the secretiveness of a conjurer, and at present the certainty of the approaching events wants the confirmation that would be conveyed by an announcement in the *Moniteur* that it will positively not take place. This, however, in order to be more effective, may perhaps be delayed till the preceding day.

It appears that Switzerland has given way to the French demand upon its being repeated in a less arbitrary form, and has expelled all the refugees who had sought shelter in her territories.

Kossuth arrived in Mobile on the 3d instant, and met with a favorable reception.

Fire at Elizabeth City, N. C.—We learn from Nortolk that a destructive fire took place on Friday night, at Elizabeth City. Many buildings were burnt, including the Mansion House, post office, Old North State newspaper office, the residence of the post-master, William C. Man, etc. Loss not yet estimated.

GEN. SCOTT'S POSITION.—The following is an extract from the speech of Gen. Scott to the Mass Meeting at Castle Garden, N. Y., in February, 1850. Our readers will recollect that the meeting was called at the height of the slavery excitement, by a large number of the patriotic citizens of New York:

"Fellow-citizens: I came here this evening not expecting to do more than take my stand in a corner of the room, for the purpose of listening to the proceedings of this very interesting and important meeting. I had no expectation of having the honor to be called upon this stand. I am indebted to the kindness of a friend, who discovered me below, for having the honor to appear in such a conspicuous manner before you. Little did I expect being called upon to address this great and glorious meeting, which is worthy of the Empire State, and worthy of the Union which you came here to support. (Great applause.) I see before me the intelligence, the wealth, and the patriotism of this great city, voluntarily coming here for the purpose of supporting that Union. I am an humble friend and devoted servant of that same Union. I do not call myself a citizen of the East or the North, or of the West or of the South. I have served that Union for nearly forty-two years, and I feel that I am a citizen of every part and jeered of this glorious constellation of States. As a friend of the Union, and knowing that the Union is in jeopardy, and knowing that this meeting was called for the purpose of devising of measures of compromise and conciliation, I am here. Many thanks for the kindness you have shown me.

"I am not an Abolitionist, nor an advocate of slavery. I would not have come here if I had thought those subjects would have militated with each other at this meeting. I did not come here as a Whig or as a Democrat. I have not attended a party meeting for upwards of forty years; but when the cry is that the Union is in danger; and a rally is called for the support of the Union, I would be a coward, and recreant to my country, if I did not respond to the call. I mean to give my little strength to the support of the Union, and God willing, I will do so. I am not a strong man; but I have a little strength left, and I trust I shall be buried under the Union. God grant that you may devise or fall upon some plan to save that Union, to which we are, in heart and soul, so much devoted."

Thomas McLelland, indicted for the murder of Josh. Bryan, was tried last week, at Bladen Superior Court. The jury brought in a verdict of manslaughter, with a strong recommendation to the mercy of the Court. Fined one dollar and the costs, which costs were made up by the by-standers, and McLelland discharged.

In the case of Wm. Rich, C. D. Rich, Allen Cain and Richard Smith, indicted for the murder of Jethro Mote, Allen Cain alone was put on his trial. Wm. Rich and Celia, his wife, were made State witnesses. Cain was convicted of manslaughter, branded and imprisoned three months.

Wilmington Journal.

Horace Preston, a fugitive slave from Baltimore, was restored to his master a few days since at New York.

DIED,

Departed this life, on the evening of the 24 inst., Mrs. PAMELIA A. McNEILL, wife of William C. McNeill, of Robeson county. The disease which terminated her existence was protracted and severe; she bore it with that calmness and serenity of mind that can only be borne by regenerated spirits, such as hers.—She had been for many years an exemplary and pious member of the M. E. Church, and the whole course of her life would seem to warrant the hope and belief that she has changed this for a far better inheritance in the world of unalloyed bliss. She was loved and esteemed by all who knew her, and particularly by those who knew her best. She has left a disconsolate husband, 5 small children, and a vast number of relations and friends to lament their irreparable loss. But we can only say to her mourning relatives,

"Weep not for her!—she is with angels now,
And treads the sapphire floors of Paradise;
All darkness wiped from her refulgent brow,
Sin, sorrow, suffering, banished from her eyes.
Victorious o'er death, to her appears
The vista'd joys of heaven's eternal years:
Weep not for her."

[Com.

LUMBERTON
Spring Goods.
1852.

THE subscriber has just received his Spring and Summer STOCK OF GOODS, direct from New York, comprising the most extensive and beautiful assortment he has ever offered, consisting in part of the best black French Cloth, Doe-skin Cassimere, French Drap D'Ete, fancy Cassimeres, brown Linens and Drillings, Irish Linens, black figd Brocade Silks, fancy ditto, India Book Muslins, Swiss ditto, embroidered Muslin, Lawns, Barege De-Lains, Ginghams, figd and plain Poplins, pink and blue Barege, grass and corded Skirts, Tickings, brown and bleached Sheetings and Shirtings, Cotton Yarns, Prints and Alpacas, Trimmings for Ladies' Dresses.

Tin Ware, Crockery and Stone Ware, Hats, Boots and Shoes, Bonnets, Molasses, Loaf and Brown Sugar, Coffee, Flour, Rice, Tobacco, Powder and Shot, Broad Axes, Club and Turpentine Axes, Hatchets, Hammers, Handsaws, Planes and Plane Bits, Augers, Butt and Parliament Hinges, Rim and Stock Locks, Scythe and Grass Blades, Drawing Knives, Files, Trace and Halter Chains, Shovels, Long Forks, Spades, Steelyards, Iron Squares, Brass Hinges, Wood Screws, Weeding Hoes, Rice ditto, Inks, Hair Dye, Fiddle-strings.

Also, in my Warehouse, for sickness and family use, the best French Brandy, Port and Madeira Wines, Rye and Corn Whiskey, Rum, &c., together with almost every article kept in the country. To which I invite the attention of my customers and the public in general, assuring them that I am determined to sell every thing as low as it can be got in the market.—Call and examine for yourselves.

THO. A. NORMENT.

Lumberton, April 6, 1852. 79*3w

EXPECTING DAILY,

5 TONS of extra size IRON, from ¼ inch to 3 inch diameter, and [].

Extra size Steel, from ½ inch [] to 2½, and 2 x 3 inch and 1¼ 1¼.

We are prepared to build ornamental fire-proof Doors and Shutters for Stores. Also, Door and Window Sills, Cast iron Pipes for sewers and water works.

March 6, 1852. HALL & BOLINGER. 71*tf

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March 6, 1852. HALL & BOLINGER. 71*tf

SLATE ROOFS!
Fire-proof Slate Roofs!

JOHN BRODIE returns his thanks to the citizens of Fayetteville who have for so *many years* patronised him in his line of business. He again offers his services to all who may desire to obtain good *substantial Slate Roofs*, and refers to his past work on the U. S. Arsenal, and the numerous Slate Roofs now in Fayetteville, as evidence that he can make Slate Roofs *Fire and Water proof*.

JOHN BRODIE.
No. 145 Barrow st., New York.

P. S. Mr. Francis Shenton is no longer in my employ, nor am I bound for any of his contracts, as my only Agent in Fayetteville is WILLIAM BELL, Architect at U. S. Arsenal, from whom any information may be obtained relative to Slate Roofs.

JOHN BRODIE.
No. 145 Barrow st., New York.
March 30, 1852. 78*3t slt

Grand Royal Arch Chapter
OF NORTH CAROLINA.

THE next Annual Meeting of this body will be holden in this town, on Monday the 7th day of June next. Subordinate Chapters are required to send Delegates and Returns.

H. P. RUSSELL, Grand Sec'y.
Wilmington, March 31, 1852. 79 tm

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to an order made at March Term last, the subscriber will sell on Tuesday of Superior Court next, being the 11th May, at the Court House in Fayetteville,

510 *Acres of LAND,*

Belonging to the heirs of Duncan Ray, Esqr., dec'd, on Deep Creek, and immediately on the South side of Lower Little River, adjoining the lands of Neill Ray, Monroes and others, 187 acres of which, including the improvements, are subject to the Widow's dower.

Terms: Six months credit, with notes and approved securities.

WILLIAM McMILLAN, Adm'r.
March 15, 1852. 77-6TM

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
SAMPSON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1852.

Young Wilson and others *ex* Arthur D. Wilson, administrator, and Ezekiel Wilson.

Petition for settlement and distributive share.

THIS cause coming on to be heard, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Ezekiel Wilson is a non resident of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that six weeks publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, for said defendant to be and appear at the next Term of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Sampson, at the Court House in Clinton, on the third Monday of May next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, to said Petition, otherwise the allegation therein contained will be taken pro confesso, and the Petition will be heard ex parte as to him.

Witness, J. R. Beaman, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Clinton, the third Monday in February, 1852, and seventy-sixth year of American Independence.

J. R. BEAMAN, C. C. C.
(Pr. adv. $3 50.) 75*6t

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, having determined to continue his business in Wadesborough, takes this method of informing the public that he may still be found at his old stand, South of the Anson Hotel, where he will keep constantly on hand a full assortment of the most choice Liquors, Wines, Cordials, Cigars, and other refreshments usually found in this section o country. He hopes by strict attention to his business, rigid preservation of good order, and unceasing care for the comfort and enjoyment of his customers, to merit and receive a liberal share of the public patronage.

WM. W. SANDERS.
Wadesborough, July 15, 1851. 7tf

LEATHER BANDS.

THE subscriber has put up machinery for stretching, cementing and riveting Bands with copper rivets. The Bands are stretched with powerful machines, made expressly for that purpose, and the difficulty of bands stretching and ripping, under the common way of making them, is entirely removed by this process. Bands made in this way will hold their width evenly, run true, and have a uniform bearing on the drum or pully, and will give from 15 to 20 per cent. more power than those made in the ordinary way. They are made out of our best selected oak tanned Spanish Leather, and no pains will be spared to make them equal to the best Northern Bands, and will be sold as low as can be bought in New York.

CHAS. M. LINES,
Firm of Tomlinson, Lines & Co.
Hunt's Store P. O., Guilford co., N. C.

REFERENCES.—J. R. & J. Sloan, Greensborough; Chas. E. Shober, Salem; Peters, Sloan & Co., McCulloch Mine; Mr. Endy, Hodgen Mine; Holmes, Earnhart & Co., Gold Hill, Rowan county; T. S. Lutterloh, Fayetteville.

Jan'y 22, 1852. 61*tf

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
CHATHAM COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1852.

Thomas B. Enoch, Joseph and Nathaniel Clark, Thomas Womble and wife Fanny, James C. Burke, and wife Winny, Daniel Bryan and wife Susannah, William, Fanny, and Susannah Stone, children of James Stone, (by their next friend Jonathan Clark,) James Clark and Jonathan Clark, in their own right, and as Executors of William Clark, deceased,

AGAINST

Jorial Farrar and wife Mary, Howell Mitchell and wife Phebe, William Clark and Elijah Clark.

Petition for Partition of Slaves.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants, Jorial Farrar and wife Mary, Howell Mitchell and wife Phebe, William Clark and Elijah Clark, are non-residents of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six successive weeks, for said non-residents to appear at the next Term of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Chatham, at the Court House in the town of Pittsborough, on the second Monday of May next, and plead, answer or demur to said Petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, William P. Taylor, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the second Monday of February, A. D. 1852.

W. P. TAYLOR, C. C. C.
[Pr. adv. $5 00.] 71*6t

HALL & BOLINGER offer for cash the following Castings:

1 set 35 inch Hotchkiss Wheels, $20.
1 Saw Mill Crank and Gudgeon, $20.
1 best cast steel Saws, $5 50.
Rag Irons, 4, 4½, 5, 5½ feet, at 5c. per lb.

The above Castings are warranted to perform well, and are made of the best iron.

Also, Racks and Rollers for Saw Mills, Set-Setters for ditto, Cast iron Rag Wheels for do. Bolts of every description, Grates for burning saw dust in Steam Mills, Mill Spindles, Mill Gearing, Corn Shellers, Fire Backs, Iron ornamental Fences of different patterns, Pulleys, Hangers, and Shafting Castings for Cotton Factories.

March 6, 1852. 71*tf

NOTICE.

WILL be sold at the Court House door in the town of Carthage on the first day of May next, a VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND, the property of Samuel T. Jackson, containing 100 acres more or less, adjoining the town of Carthage, and bounded by the lands of W. T. Jenkins, A. C. McNeill and others.

Terms, six months, with approved bond.

S. C. BLUE, C. M. C.
March 30, 1852. 78 4t

$25 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 15th August, ISAAC, a bright mulatto. The said boy is about 26 or 27 years old, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high; has long dark hair, inclined to curl, but when combed lies in waves; large mouth, and shows his teeth very plainly; he has a small scar over one eye; his manner is easy; stands erect, but when spoken to has a downcast look, but replies with a smile. Said boy may have been decoyed off by some white person, or he may attempt to pass himself as a free person. I will give the above reward for his apprehension and delivery, or his confinement in any Jail so that I can get him; or Fifty Dollars for his delivery, and proof sufficient to convict any person of harboring him or aiding him in getting away.

WILLIAM POSTICK, Sen'r.
Dockery's Store, Richmond co., N. C.
November 18, 1851. 42*tf

WASHINGTON
Livery Stables,
Hay St., opposite the Methodist E. Church,
Fayetteville, N. C.

THE Proprietors of this Establishment have recently added largely to their already fine stock of Horses and Vehicles. Thankful for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon them the past year, they humbly beg a continuance of the same.

JOHN J. PHILIPS.
ROBERT WOOTEN.
Jan'y 31, 1852. 68*tf

THE subscriber takes this method of informing those interested in machinery and improvements that he has taken down his old Foundry and built a new one. He has now a moulding floor of 1500 square feet, and is putting up a new Furnace and Crane, together with other machinery, which will enable him to make Castings of the largest description. He has connected in business with him, J. BOLINGER of Pennsylvania, a thorough millwright, which enables us to give complete drawings and specifications, together with the actual cost of all machinery usually made in an establishment of this kind.

R. S. HALL.
March 6, 1852. 71*tf

☞ The business of the concern will be conducted under the name and style of HALL & BOLINGER.

SADDLE AND HARNESS BUSINESS,
At Floral College, Robeson County, N. C.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of this place, and the public, that he has rented a Shop recently occupied by Mr. Nickolson, one door East of Dr. McLean's Apothecary, where he is ready to execute any style desired, from the best to the plainest.

Having had considerable experience in the business, and having been employed in some of the most extensive establishments in Europe and the United States, he flatters himself that he can give general satisfaction.

He has on hand a general stock of SADDLERY GOODS, which he will sell on the most reasonable terms.

A. LIVINGSTON.
Jan'y 17, 1852. 57*3mo

John H. & J. Martine,

Coppersmiths, Tin Plate and, Sheet Iron Workers,

TAKE this opportunity of informing their friends and patrons, that they continue the above business in all its various branches, and are prepared to manufacture, at short notice, Turpentine Stills and Worms of all sizes; Copper Steam Pipes and Smoke Stacks for Steam Engines; Batters Plank and Dye Kettles; Cotton Factory Cans with Patent Hoops and Factory work. Also, Roofing, and Gutters and Leaders put up in town or country, on as favorable terms as can be had in this State.

We also manufacture and keep on hand a large assortment of Plain and Japanned Tin Ware, Stoves and Stove Pipe, to which we invite the attention of dealers and others.

Having in our employment competent workmen, and one of the partners having served a regular term at the above business, we hope to give satisfaction and to merit a share of public patronage.

Fayetteville, March 11, 1852. 75*3m

The Greatest Bargain ever offered to the Public!

DR. LEWIS L. HOLMES wishing to move West, offers for sale his PLANTATION where he now resides. It contains 245 acres, a great part of which is choice bottom and meadow land. There are on the premises a good two-story dwelling, kitchen, and all other necessary out buildings, an excellent barn with stables attached, and a large double crib, lately finished; all of which are in good repair.—The land is well suited to corn, oats, wheat and cotton, and the meadows yield abundant crops of the choicest hay. The plantation is well watered—in proof of which, it is true that when the springs in the neighborhood had failed the past Summer, mine never ceased flowing.

Those wishing to have a location up the country, for health or a Summer residence, would do well to buy this, as it is in a fine healthy and elevated part of the State. The land is situated in Chatham county, N. C., distant 16 miles from Pittsborough and about 60 miles from Fayetteville, (the public road to the latter place passing directly by the premises,) and is only 14 miles from the head of navigation on Deep River, and will be but a mile or two from the plank road leading to Greensborough.

Possession given to the purchaser immediately, or at any time during the year.

For terms, &c. apply to me by letter or in person, or to Mr. Irving Goldston, at Hall & Sackett's, in Fayetteville.

Emerson's Tan Yard P. O.,
March 1852. 71*3m

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the residence of the late M. D. Murphy, dec'd, a negro girl named NELLY, about 18 years of age, very dark complection. Said girl left about the first of August. I will pay the above reward for her delivery to me, or confinement in any Jail in the State so I can get her.

DUNCAN McNEILL, Adm'r.
Gillespolis, Robeson Co., March 11. 77*3t

EXTRACT FROM THE SPEECH OF Mr. MARSHALL of Ken.,

In defence of Mr. Fillmore and the Whig party, in reply to an attack of his colleague, Mr. Breckenridge.

The twenty-first rule was right or wrong. If the House did right to adopt it, the House did wrong to repeal it; because it asserted a principle and contained an exposition of a limitation upon the constitutional power of Congress. Adopted by the twenty-sixth Congress, it was repealed by the twenty-eighth Congress. Adopted by a House containing a Democratic majority, it was repealed by a House with a yet larger Democratic majority; and the latter decision was confirmed at the opening of the twenty-ninth Congress by another overwhelming Democratic majority. Who did right? His party has acquiesced in the last decision, as that of "its sober second thought." I must presume, from the approbation of Mr. Fillmore's sanction to the bill to suppress the slave trade in this District, which Gen. Butler has given in his letter, that he too would now vote against the adoption of the twenty-first rule; for if he is not now with Mr. Fillmore upon the principle of the rule, then are his words empty and unmeaning. If such a rule should exist, where have been the Democrats since the twenty-ninth Congress, that they have not attempted to revive it? Where has been the voice of my colleague (Mr. Breckenridge) during this whole congress, while questions upon the subject of the fugitive slave law, and slavery in a variety of forms, have been pouring through this House, that he has not attempted to revive it? In assailing Mr. Fillmore's vote on the adoption of that rule, he will see that he arraigns the vote of his own party in repealing it; and the action of that party in repealing the rule I present to the country as a vindication of the President for the vote selected for his condemnation.

The course of the Democratic party in connexion with the twenty-first rule offers an instructive lesson, by which the people of this country may well study and better appreciate the parties and passing events. That rule was adopted at the session of Congress immediately preceding the Presidential election of 1840. The competitors for the Chief Magistracy were Harrison and Van Buren, that "Northern man with Southern principles" whom the Democracy so delighted to honor. The agitation of the slavery questions, the presentation of abolition petitions and memorials concerning slavery, had goaded the Southern people to a degree of excitement which rendered them an easy prey to whatever faction might choose artfully to play upon their sensitiveness in regard to "the peculiar institution." The discussion of Thompson's resolution, which immediately succeeded the rejection of Wise's proposition, offered the opportunity to drag to the whole subject of slavery, as it exists in the South, into the arena of party politics. Pressed in the contest for power and weighed down by the thousand evidences of Van Buren's maladministration, which were being developed to popular observation, the Democracy, in their desperation, seized the slavery question, with the intent to manufacture therefrom an electioneering capital for the occasion. A Southern Democrat—now no more—opened the war upon the Whigs of the country, by the general accusation that *they* were allied to the Abolitionists. Comparing, with elaboration and apparent accuracy, the votes of parties, he adduced, from selected instances, sufficient materials to authorize, in his opinion, a general conclusion—which his party adopted—that Harrison was an Abolitionist; that his supporters were the allies of the Abolitionists; that Martin Van Buren was the man "with Southern principles" upon whom the South might lean with unhesitating confidence, and that the Van Buren Democracy of the North alone could be relied upon for the protection and maintenance of the constitutional rights of the South. Sir, I do not mean to recur to the incidents of that canvass. Some there are here who imagine that the people were misled by the cry of log cabins, hard cider, and coon skins." This is a sad mistake. The regret with which the Democrats still look back to Van Buren's defeat, and the insufficiency of the causes to which they attribute it, argue little appreciation of the difficulty we escaped by avoiding one whose views of the slavery questions have since been so distinctly developed, and less respect for the popular intelligence.

The people, sir, saw through Mr. Van Buren before the politicians did. I will do the Southern Democrats of 1840 the justice to say that they were particular, at least in the arrangement of the terms upon which they brought the abolition question within the range of partisan politics. *They* were not content—as some of the Democrats of to-day—with whatever platform a National Convention might choose to adopt. *They* were not willing to refer such vital questions to a mixed arbitrament of Massachusetts Coalitionists, New York Free-soilers, and Southern Secessionists. They required, at the beginning, a legislative exposition, and applied to the Northern wing of the party the severe test which the twenty-first rule proposed. That test seemed to offer the chance of making electioneering capital out of the slavery question, and, at the same time, to secure the establishment of a principle which would exclude from the future consideration of Congress all petitions relating to slavery and the slave trade in the States, Territories, or the District of Columbia. They committed a fatal error in consenting to bring the constitutional rights and peculiar institution of the South into the range of party conflict upon any terms. But, sir, their test was applied, and the Van Buren Democrats "took the pledge." Methinks I can now behold the conclusion of that memorable scene. Mr. Vanderpoel, of New York, was the spokesmen of the Northern Democracy. He uttered in their behalf, with solemn emphasis, this memorable pledge: "Until we become wretches, and *wholly insensible to the obligation of covenant and duty, we will faithfully fulfil the compact.*"

The compact referred to was the compact to accept the Southern interpretation of the constitution, to wit: "To recognise slaves as property; to continue them as an element of representation on this floor; and, finally, not to entertain, by Congress, any petition touching slavery or the slave trade in the States, Territories, or District." He then called the previous question, and upon the vote the twenty-first rule was adopted, I admit, the accession of the Van Buren Democracy of the North to the mass of the votes of both parties from slaveholding States. This is true sir; but a further reflection is also suggested in this connexion. *There was no sincerity in that declaration; it was a cloak worn for the occasion, and the pledge was immediately repudiated by the masses at the North whom those obligors represented. This is history.*

Mr. John Quincy Adams at the next Congress moved to rescind the rule—in less than sixty days after the election—and even then every Democrat but two from the State of New York voted for the repeal. The election had passed by, and the continuance of the rule could no longer answer the purpose of a political manœuvre.

In the twenty-seventh Congress there was a Whig majority. The rule was not repealed by that Congress. But at the commencement of the twenty-eighth Congress the resolution of rescission failed by only four votes. There was in the twenty-eighth Congress a large Democratic majority. At the second session of that Congress it was repealed by a vote of one hundred and eight to eighty. Mr. Chapman, of Alabama, attempted to revive the rule at the commencement of the twenty-ninth Congress, but failed by a decisive majority. The history of the twenty-first rule is, then, a story of political inconsistency. When my colleague arraigns the vote of Mr. Fillmore against its adoption, he brings at the same moment into strong light that grave delinquency of the Van Buren Democracy, which assumed a principle of action without intending to pursue it, or abandoned it without an honest and open confession of a change of sentiment. Mr. Chairman, with these lights of the past shining full on his path, my colleague ventures to say that again the South should base its reliance upon the Democratic party of the North. If the lessons of the past, and especially the action of that Democracy upon the rule referred to, have been lost upon my colleague, the force of political affiliation must confuse his generally accurate perceptions. I have a good deal to say, and I must hurry over these matters.

Mr. BRECKENRIDGE. There is another specification which I would be glad my colleague would notice.

Mr. MARSHALL. I suppose my colleague refers to the Erie letter. I do not know what else. If he does, I understand Mr. Fillmore's view upon that subject to be expressed succinctly in his reply to Governor Gayle. I refer my colleague to that letter.

I was surprised that my colleague, in the conclusion of his comparison between the President and General Butler, should affect to doubt the soundness of the President upon great questions that may arise for Congressional action touching the institution of slavery. Sir, we refer to the writings and votes of public men for evidence of their probable course when invested with official power. They are accepted as guides to our calculations of their conduct upon unsettled questions through an uncertain future. It was upon such trust the Democratic party accepted Mr. Van Buren, though his subsequent developments of sentiment exhibited the fallacy of their hope and the insecurity of their reliance. His avowals were fortunately not put to any severe test during his administration. But in Mr. Fillmore's case there remains no room for speculation; there is no apology for the practice of a doubt. He has been tested officially, thoroughly, entirely. His views are known from his official action as President of the United States. His determination has been expressed in regard to the future by his acts through the past, and by subsequent declarations in well-considered State papers touching the future, made under all the lights of the past. From the Atlantic to the Pacific his messages have been read, and his invocations to his countrymen heeded—to regard the series of measures, known as "the Adjustment," as the final settlement, in principle and substance, of the distracting questions they embrace. He has been tried through a fiery ordeal. We who were members of the thirty-first Congress, cannot fail to remember the extraordinary circumstances which existed at the moment of Mr. Fillmore's accession to power. There was a gulf opening between the North and South, which momentarily widened. The ligaments binding the sections of this Confederacy in union were strained and parting by degrees. A question of political right threatened to assume the dogmatism of a religious tenet. The passions of sectionalism had been thoroughly aroused. The counsels of patriotism seemed to have lost their control of the public mind. They who had excited the zeal of fanaticism for selfish purposes, unable now to guide the storm, were impelled by its force, and became the exponents at once of its direction and its fury. The ship of State, freighted with the noblest aims and proudest hopes of man, was already in the breakers.—There was no pilot at the helm. The most experienced had yielded effort to despair. To save, it was essential to change her course. This was necessarily the operation of a moment, but required the nerve of a hero, and the skill of a consummate master. It was effected promptly, decisively, and successfully. Millard Fillmore brought to the great task the decision of a statesman and the sentiments of a patriot. His adherence to the proposition then pending for the adjustment of the difficulties between the States was instantly announced as *the principle of his Administration*. Discarding all sectional considerations, he embraced in one view the rights and interests of the whole country, and planted his position where nothing should be lost by any section, and every thing should be saved by all. His influence was immediately and widely felt, not only in the Congress, but throughout the country; and it was exerted with a boldness which left no room to doubt the sincerity of his convictions and the patriotism of his purposes. His attitude was glorious; and, when contemplated by the future historian of that great crisis, will be pronounced the manifestation of an exalted, far-seeing, and sublime love of country. The enactment of the series of measures known as "the Adjustment" was no ordinary experiment of legislation. It was opposed by no ordinary combination of foes, whether considered for energy or genius. A man of irresolute character would have quailed before this opposition; a man of facile disposition would have adapted his course to meet the wishes of his own powerful section of the country. The President—restrained by no fear of persecution, animated by no wish for power to be gathered by the oppression of the weak, and sustained by the force of the strong—loyal to the oath he had taken and true to his duty, at once identified himself with those measures of compromise, and declared that his Administration should stand or fall with them.

Mr. BRECKENRIDGE. Will my colleague allow me to ask him a single question, because I sincerely desire to have an answer which will relieve my mind, and the minds of others upon this subject? The gentleman may be assured that, if I find I have been in error, I will readily acknowledge it. I have never hesitated to give Mr. Fillmore credit for what I considered good acts in reference to the compromise measures. This is the point, however, that I want to ascertain, as the gentleman appears to be speaking by authority. The Kentucky Democrat understood the principle settled by this compromise to be this: that *any Territory* hereafter applying, *at any future time*, for admission into this Union as a State, is to be admitted with or without slavery as the people of the Territory may choose. Does my friend understand that to be Mr. Fillmore's position?

Mr. MARSHALL. Most certainly.

Mr. BRECKENRIDGE. If he does, will he be kind enough to explain why it was that Mr. Webster, the present Secretary of State, when he was traversing the State of New York last summer, in company with Mr. Fillmore, declared his own opinions and those of the President were identical upon this subject, and declared at the same time, that he (Mr. Webster) *was irresistably opposed to the admission of any more slave territory?* Did Mr. Webster make a false representation, or is my colleague certain that he understands Mr. Fillmore's position?

Mr. MARSHALL. I saw all of this in the speech of the gentleman from Florida, on the interrogatory of my colleague. Why is it repeated?

Mr. BRECKENRIDGE. Because I did not get a satisfactory answer then. I want one now.

Mr. MARSHALL. I do not know how far Mr. Fillmore can be held responsible by this country for Mr. Webster's speeches. I certainly do not know under what circumstances Mr. Webster's speeches were made. I understand the President to be responsible for the acts of the Secretary of State, but not for Mr. Webster's dinner speeches, or his railroad speeches, or any other matter not transacted in his official capacity.

Mr. BRECKENRIDGE. Mr. Webster said the Administration was a unit upon that subject.

Mr. MARSHALL. I have heard from the gentleman upon this subject before; but I suppose every gentleman in the Thirty-first Congress will understand distinctly, because, if they do not understand it, they do not understand the import of the English language, that the States which are to be carved out of the Territories, will come into this Union as States, with or without slavery, as the people forming the State may choose.

The gentleman asks me if Mr. Fillmore is in favor of that? Why, sir, that is "nominated in the bond." It is the point, distinctly and emphatically, as my other colleague (Mr. Boyd, who sat just before Mr. Marshall) will know upon which we of the South counted. That was *the consideration* we received. That killed the Wilmot Proviso. That power of the people belonged to them, it is true, before; but it was distinctly asserted in Boyd's amendment, and it was the hinging point of all. We would have nothing ambiguous about it, and Boyd's amendment contains that provision in express terms. We would not have passed the Texas boundary bill without it. My colleague will sustain me.

Mr. BOYD, of Kentucky. It is in the bill.

Mr. MARSHALL. Does not every one recollect that it is in the bill? Therefore, I am astonished when my younger colleague asks me if Mr. Fillmore, who signed the bill, is in favor of it, and says that is what we, the "Kentucky Democracy," understood by it. Of course they do, *and so do we all.* If Mr. Webster asserted that he understood it in any other way, I can only say that 'Homer sometimes nods.'

I have heard it said, and repeated in this hall—I have seen it published in partisan newspapers—that those compromise measures were *Democratic* measures, that the Democratic party was entitled to the credit of them. My colleague, joining in the general chorus, commends silence and modesty to the Southern Whigs on the whole question of slavery. It is needless, Mr. Chairman, to ransack the past for proof to rebut this direct accusation made against the Southern Whigs by the honorable member. Look at the vote of the Southern Whigs upon the test question—the passage of the Texas boundary bill, with the amendment embracing the institution of civil government in the Territories—contrast it with the vote of the Southern Democracy upon the same test: the country will then easily judge what validity there is in the claim asserted for the "Democratic party," and which of the parties in the South should most incline to preserve silence and to practice modesty upon the subject. There were twenty-eight Whigs from the slaveholding States in the thirty-first Congress. Of those, two were absent when that vote was taken.—Both would have voted for the proposition. Of the twenty-six who were present, twenty-five voted in favor to one against the test proposition. On the other hand, the Democratic Representatives from Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and all except one from the State of Alabama, cast a vote against the proposition. This count will satisfy the country of the relation each of the parties from the South held to the compromise bills. A Democratic measure! Where was the Democrat from Arkansas? Where the Democrats from Mississippi? from Louisiana? from South Carolina? from North Carolina? from Alabama? Where were the majority of the Democratic Representatives from the State of Virginia?

Mr. BAYLY, of Virginia. I beg your pardon.

Mr. MARSHALL. I do not require the gentleman to ask my pardon about it. Suppose we try your Democrats by that which we all acknowledge to be the test votes—the vote upon Boyd's amendment and upon the Texan boundary bill, as amended by the Territorial bill, establishing civil governments in the Territories. I say these will be recognized by every fair man as the test votes upon the Compromise measures.

Mr. BRECKENRIDGE. Including the Fugitive Slave law?

Mr. MARSHALL. There was no debate about the Fugitive Slave bill, and men upon all sides of the House understood the tests to be as I have stated, and the balance of the series of measures was to pass as a matter of course.

Mr. HARRIS, of Tennessee. If the gentleman from Kentucky will allow me, I will ask him if Boyd's amendment to the Texas Boundary bill was not adopted by more Democratic than Whig votes? He will find by reference to the Journal that sixty-one Democrats, and only forty-six Whigs voted for the amendment.

Mr. MARSHALL. I will not do the gentleman's party any injustice; for I have come here *to vindicate the truth of history.* [Laughter.] I am now examining where the *Southern* Democrats were. I say that the Democrats from the States of Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina, North Carolina, and all but *one* from Alabama, cast the united vote of the Democratic party *against* the measure. Virginia—

Mr. MEADE. Will the gentleman allow me to interrupt him?

Mr. MARSHALL. I have but a few moments. I will do Virginia justice.

Mr. MEADE. Will you take an admission from me? I admit that in every portion of that Compromise where the South conceded anything the Whigs did it. [Laughter.]

Mr. MARSHALL. I will enter that upon the Journal as the declaration of the gentleman, as a State Rights man, who is yet discontented with the Compromise. The vote as I recollect it, of the Democratic portion of the Virginia representation, was six and six; the gentleman in tay eye being absent.

Mr. BOCOCK. But being against it decidedly.

Mr. MARSHALL. One of the votes of the missing Democracy was from North Carolina. The gentleman whom I now see (Mr. Asher) was missing upon the final passage, but voted to lay the Texas bill, as amended, upon the table, and against its third reading.

Mr. ASHE. I voted against it.

Mr. MARSHALL. If I had these missing votes, what would be the exhibit? While there were thirty-one Democrats against it, there were but twenty-seven votes in favor of it. Georgia, I believe was divided upon this question.

Mr. JACKSON. Southern Rights men, as well as Union men, were all for the amendment.

Mr. MARSHALL. Not for the Texas Boundary bill, as amended.

Mr. JACKSON. We voted for Boyd's amendment—the whole delegation.

Mr. MARSHALL. I will dispense with these interruptions. I state from the record that the Southern Democratic party was against the measure, and voted against the Compromise upon the test question. Where were these Southern Whigs, who are now arraigned upon that question? There were but twenty-six of them here; twenty-five of that twenty-six cast their votes in favor of the Compromise upon the test question. I am proud to say that the border States—the States of Kentucky, Tennessee, Maryland—cast their entire Democratic vote, and not of those measures, the State of Missouri, with the exception of one of its members, also. So it is the spirit from which the pacification flowed, so far as the slaveholding States were concerned. I have never taken in the presence of my people, and elsewhere, to boast upon my colleague (Mr. Boyd) the need of praise for his energy, activity, zeal, and patriotism in regard to these measures.

The passage of the Compromise measures was not the close of the contest. Having passed Congress, the issue of the statesmen was yet to pass in review before the American people. The President staked his political fame and the hope of his Administration upon that issue. After Congress adjourned, and the people were called upon to pass their judgment on the compromise of 1850, what action did each of the Southern parties take upon the question? We hear of the Union party and the State Rights party. This was but a change of names, sir. The mass of the Whigs were for sustaining the Compromises; the mass of the Democrats were opposed to them. Gov. McDonald was sustained by the great bulk of the Democracy proper; the Whigs voted for Gov. Cobb. The representatives from Mississippi admit that Quitman was sustained by the mass of the old Democracy, while the mass of the Whig party sustained the Union candidates. They, too, claim the Compromise measures as *Democratic* measures! I imagine, had they been left to the tender mercies of the Democrats of Mississippi, other tenants would occupy their places upon this floor. The Southern people know full well that the Whigs, with singular unanimity, sustained the Compromise measures, and every where endorsed the action of Congress in passing them. When they heard complaint of the settlement, or saw a man who threatened to resist it, or who talked of secession, or about disunion, or who branded those who sustained the Compromise as submissionists, or who carped at and cavilled with the terms of the adjustment, and tried to foment discontent with the provisions of those laws, the chances were as a thousand to one such a person was not a Southern Whig.

I have never attempted to make party capital for electioneering purposes out of the history of the measures referred to.—I have not desired to appropriate to party uses a great and noble effort of patriotism, which, by a joint exertion and influence of representatives of all parties and of all sections, snatched the Union from the very jaws of destruction, and gave renewed hope of the stability and permanence of that Government under which we have been blessed with so much of progress and prosperity. But when gentlemen on this floor and out of doors undertake to claim for the Democratic party the merit of having either devised the compromises of 1850, or of having passed them by any peculiar influence of their own, and commend modesty and silence to the Southern Whigs upon the subject then I say that the party of the South, which was the most united, the firmest, and the most steadfast in support of the measures, was the *Southern Whig party.* They court no comparisons; but they shrink from no scrutiny. Their political history will well compare with the history of any party known in the annals of the republic. Their ranks exhibit bright and shining examples of devoted patriotism, of exalted talents, of wise statesmanship, and of characters which through ages will form models for future imitation. Their political principles will successfully pass the examination of history, whose province it is to scan the philosophy of action, and to decide upon the good or evil in its tendency.

To add proper and fair facilities to commerce; to improve the condition of our own country; to promote the development of its natural resources by a wise and beneficent system of legislation; to ameliorate the condition by increasing the comforts of the American people; to nerve the arm of labor; to encourage art; to protect the inventions of genius; to sustain the dignity of our own country at home, by securing to every man his personal and political rights; to perform scrupulously every national obligation, and to vindicate promptly every right of our own country abroad; to stand upon our own, and not on foreign ground; to cherish and protect the integrity of the Union, and to frown upon the very dawning of any spirit which would lead to its destruction—these, sir, constitute the principles, the philosophy, and, permit me to say, the pride of the Southern Whig.

Secession Dead.—Mr. Woodward, Representative in Congress from South Carolina, has written a letter on the subject of Secession generally, and with reference particularly to the pending Southern Rights' Convention. Confessing his mortification at what has taken place in the premises in the Palmetto State, he looks the exigences of his friends fairly in the face, and pronounces secession dead. It died, he says, in May last, when "immediate secession" was disavowed. "The proposition of future speculative secession" he regards as "fit only to produce a division," and he is therefore opposed to any proceeding that can have a tendency to lead the people to regard it as a reality.—Mr. Woodward combats the proposition that the Convention, on the part of the State, shall recall its Senators and Representatives. After secession, he considers "there would be an obvious propriety and decorum in the act;" but before secession, and with no prospect of secession, it would be a farce—"most pernicious" in its results, and "in point of constitutionality" utterly indefensible."—*Mex. Gazette.*

The "Union," a few days ago, excused the Democratic Convention of Virginia for having omitted to pass any resolution sustaining the Compromise measures, for the reason, as it said, that the position taken by the Democrats of that State in *favor* of those measures was of such notoriety as not to require any affirmation of the fact by their Convention. Very well. But what has the "Union" to say now, as to the unanimity of its party in Virginia on this question, in view of the votes of their Representatives in Congress on Monday last, when, out of *thirteen* Democratic members from that State, *one* failed to vote, and *seven*, being a majority of them, voted *against* the resolution declaring the Compromise to be "a final adjustment and a permanent settlement of the questions therein embraced, and should be maintained and executed as such?"

National Intelligencer.

At the commencement of the University of Pennsylvania, on the 3d inst., the Degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred upon one hundred and fifty eight gentlemen; among whom were the following from North Carolina.

James P. Bryan, Leroy Chappell, Peter E. Hines, Samuel T. Iredell, Robert H. Wyche, Raleigh; Thomas J. Boykin, Allmand Holmes, John C. Monk, Clinton; James M. Johnson, Henderson S. Norcum, Elenton; Robert S. Primrose, Newbern; John M. Johnston, Yanceyville; Joseph W. Sessoms, Bertie; J. G. Smith, Wadesborough; William G. Thomas, Louisburg; E. B. Haughton, Tyrrell; Alexander S. Cotten, Tarborough; John H. Faison, Duplin; Alexander B. Caldcleugh, Lexington; James L. S. Beckwith, Smithfield.

Fat Beeves.—Messrs. McKinnie & King exhibited on Market street this morning nine splendid beeves, fatted by the Messrs. Ashfords of Sampson county. We are satisfied they are decidedly the best beeves ever brought to this market. The nine head, two of them small, brought $400—estimated to be equal to fully 8 cents per lb. all round, for the nett beef. The Ashfords, for the past two or three years, have made the fattening of beeves for this market a part of their business, and have on several occasions before brought in the most choice article; but this time they have capped the climax and excelled all their former lots. They find it a profitable business to bring none to market before it is in proper order, consequently, they never find any difficulty in obtaining the highest prices and quick sales for their stock. They deserve encouragement.

Wil. Journal.

A House in London for M. Kossuth.—The New York Tribune of the 1st instant says: "A house in Ladbrooke square Kensington, London, has been taken for M. Kossuth, whose family is expected to take possession on the 1st of May."

The "Tribune" being good authority for any information concerning the movements of M. Kossuth, we take it for granted that this may be relied upon. If true, it only confirms what we have more than once heard predicted by intelligent and far-seeing persons, that London, or its neighborhood, would become the residence of the Hungarian Exile after his departure from the United States. We shall not be sorry, for our part, to learn that he has collected sufficient "material aid" in this country to enable him and his family to spend the rest of their days in undisturbed quiet in that country.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

On Tuesday, March 30, Messrs. N. W. Woodfin and Marcus Erwin, Esqrs., addressed the people at Henderson court, announcing themselves as candidates for the Senate, from the District composed of Henderson, Buncombe, Madison, and Yancey.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

The old North State is soon to be herself again. Our noble ship will on the 26th April be ready to take her place.—Her strong keel, although it may have been dashed against the hidden and treacherous rocks of "locofocoism," has not been injured. Her strong ribs of steel have not been broken. Her rigging, although somewhat disordered by *loud* and *boisterous winds*, has not been rent by any *strong gale*. The *little* storm has subsided. The sun, obscured as it may have been for a short time, again shines with more than usual brightness; and our great "Whig Republican" ship, with *towering* mast and *unfurled* sails, will be seen to move powerfully and majestically. But who is to be her pilot? Surely no one can be selected who is known to be unskilful—whose honesty can be questioned; he must be an *acceptable* man; he must be an *experienced* man; he must be an *able* man. This important station has until *recently* been supplied with such men. We have still in our ranks *many* capable and worthy to be intrusted; and we will ever continue to have in our midst a host of master spirits in whose hands may be safely confided our political interests as a party, while our political notions continue to be based on the principles of truth and justice, as they ever have been.

But to the point. As our next Governor is to be from the time-honored Whig ranks, the only question now to be settled is, who shall he be? Living as I do in the extreme Southern part of the State, I shall most cheerfully throw in my *mite* in support of any sound Whig who may receive the nomination, whether he be an Eastern or a Western man. Let him only be a Whig and a North Carolinian, and I shall be at my post. But I have a preference. Although I love Paul none the less, I love Cephas *rather* more. Judge Toomer—not of Chatham, but of North Carolina, (because he belongs to the whole State.)—is my first choice. Place him at the head of the "no party" "no principles" "no platform" party, as we have been so kindly styled by our friends of the modest "locofoco" denomination, and in August next his Excellency David S. Reid will be excused from serving another term. He need not be at the trouble of handing in his resignation; the Whigs will attend to that little matter. Do we wish to select an able advocate of our cause? Do we wish to select a man who can not be run over by a little *hobby-horse?* Do we wish to select a man too shrewd to be caught in the snares of designing demagogues? Do we wish a man of wisdom, of experience, a well-trie' friend to the great Whig cause, and a devoted friend to the interests of our State? John D. Toomer is *the* man.

MOHASSAN.

WHIG MEETING AT FLORAL COLLEGE.

According to appointment, a respectable portion of the Delegates of Robeson county, selected for the purpose of nominating a suitable candidate to represent the Senatorial District, composed of the counties of Robeson and Richmond, in the next Legislature, assembled at Floral College.

The meeting was called to order by D. M. Currie, who nominated N. A. McLean, Esq. as Chairman, and on motion of A. S. McMillan, Esq., Dr. A. D. McNair was appointed Secretary.

On motion of T. J. Morisey, Esq., a Committee was appointed for the purpose of preparing resolutions. Whereupon the Chair appointed D. M. Currie, A. S. McMillan, Esq., Capt. A. S. Baker, and Angus McCallum, Esq.

After a short withdrawal, the Committee returned and reported the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we approve of the course pursued by Dr. John Malloy, our Senator in the last Legislature.

Resolved, That we, the Delegates of Robeson, consider it equitable to select a candidate from Robeson county to represent the Senatorial District of Robeson and Richmond.

Resolved, That we very much regret that no Delegates have met us from Richmond, and hope that the people of that county will sanction our proceedings.

Resolved, That we recommend T. J. Morisey, Esq. as a suitable candidate to represent this Senatorial District in the next Legislature.

T. J. Morisey being called on, ably and eloquently addressed the meeting in acceptance of the nomination.

On motion of A. S. McMillan, Esq., the thanks of the meeting were tendered to the Chairman and Secretary for the discharge of their duty, and the proceedings of the meeting were directed to be published in the Fayetteville Observer.

On motion, the meeting adjourned *sine die*.

N. A. McLEAN, Ch'n.
A. D. McNAIR, Sec'y.
April 8, 1852.

152 Tons of ICE.

HAVING filled the Ice House at Campbellton with Boston Pond ICE, families and others can be supplied during the season with Ice at the following rates: For quantities of 5 lbs. and upwards, 2 cts. per lb.; less than 5 lbs.; 3 cts.,—at the Market House before 9 o'clock every morning: after that time, 3 cts. per lb. will be charged for all quantities. The Ice will be delivered at 5 o'clock P. M. on Saturdays, instead of Sunday mornings

Cash having been paid for the Ice, all accounts arising therefrom must be settled weekly.

The Ice House will be opened on the 12th inst.

CHARLES GODDARD.
April 5, 1852. 80tf

THE subscribers have on hand and are daily receiving the following GOODS:

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Cutlery, Oils & White Lead, a large assortment of Fish,

With many other articles not enumerated, embracing a large and well selected Stock, which they are disposed to sell LOW, either at wholesale or retail.

LEETE & JOHNSON,
2 doors West of Cape Fear Bank.
April 8, 1852. 80tf

ONE of our firm having received the appointment of AUCTIONEER, we solicit consignments at home and from abroad.

LEETE & JOHNSON.

NOTICE.

I BEG to inform the citizens of Fayetteville, that I left the employ of Mr. J. Brodie of New York, on the 7th of February last,—leaving him, as I had ever acted in his employ, *strictly honorable*. I have in no way made use of his name on my own account, neither have I any wish to do so.

FRANCIS SHENTON.
Fayetteville, April 5, 1852. 80-3t

AREA OF THE UNITED S...

The total area of the U... put down at 3,261,920 ... almost boundless extent ... made up:

Twenty-nine old States, ... Texas and California	...
NEW TERRITORIES	
California and New Mexico	...
Texas	...
Oregon	...
Northwest Territory, west ... sissippi, including Minnesota ... bounded south by Iowa and ... Platte river, and west to the ... Mountains	...
Indian Territory, west of ... and Arkansas, and south of ... river	...
Number of square miles in the ... States	...

The length of Mexico's ... sea-coast by which the ... bounded is as follows:

Length of Mexican frontier	...
Length of the Atlantic and Gulf ... Mexico coast	...
Length of Pacific coast	...

In 1845 the military ... ted States were occupying ... ber, the western most ... Washita, on Red River, ... one hundred and eighty ... and the Pacific forms the ... our territories.—*Nat. Int.*

The receipts of the North ... Rail Road for the month ... $51,170.61—of which $... from passengers, and $... from freight.

St. Louis ...

Election, and Riot, and ... St. Louis.—Kennett, W... or of the city. The ... with but few exceptions ... riot occurred in the first ... after the closing of the ... fired upon an excited ... man coffee house, killing ... wounding many others. ... mob immediately ... burned it to the ground ... el to destroy several ... The mob made ... night, the offices of the ... the military called out ...

STATE OF N. CA...

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions ... Term, 1852.

William Dees and wife ... Jerusha ...

Duncan Wilkinson, Daniel Wilkinson, ... next of kin of Archibald ... Wilkinson, Allen Wilkinson, ... rence, Executor of the last ... of Neill Wilkinson, dec'd ...

Petition to Account.

IT appearing to the satisfaction ... that the Defendants, ... Daniel Wilkinson, and the ... bald Wilkinson, Angus ... Wilkinson, heirs and next ... kinson, dec'd, do not reside ... It is therefore Ordered, ... in the Fayetteville Observer ... weeks, for the said Defendants ... at the next term of this Court ... be holden in the town of Fayette... first Monday in June next, ... plead, answer or demur to the ... or judgment will be taken ... them.

Witness, John McLaurin, Clerk ... Court, at Office in Fayetteville, ... in March, A. D. 1852.

81*] J. McLAURIN, C. C.

STATE OF N. CA...

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions ... Term, 1852.

John A. Gillis et al. vs. Robert ...

Original Attachment levied on ... Land on the East side of ...

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, Robert ... beyond the limits of this State: It is ... Ordered, that publication be made ... etteville Observer, for six successive ... the said Robert Norman to be ... the next term of this Court ... holden for the county of Cumberland, ... Court House in Fayetteville, on the ... day in June next, and plead or ... default will be entered against ... land levied on condemned to the ... the Plaintiff's claim.

Witness, John McLaurin, Clerk ... Court, at Office, in Fayetteville, ... D. 1852.

81*] J. McLAURIN, C. C.

STATE OF N. CA...

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions ... Term, 1852.

Ollin Godwin *versus* Robert ...

Original Attachment levied on ... Land on the East side of ...

IT appearing to the Court, that the Defendant, Robert Norman, is a ... man, the Defendant in the ... inhabitant of this State: It is ... publication be made in the ... ver, for six successive weeks, ... ert Norman to be and appear ... Court, at the next term to be ... ty of Cumberland, at the Court ... etteville, on the first Monday ... plead, or judgment final ... tered against him, and the land ... condemned to the satisfaction ... claim.

Witness, John McLaurin, Clerk ... Court, at Office in Fayetteville, ... day in March, Anno Domini ...

81*] J. McLAURIN, C. C.

CONSUMPTION

Though often hereditary, it ... quently from causes which ... have yet noticed. The higher ... subject to it than the lower, ... for their support by exercising ... which means the viscera of the ... the organs of the stomach are ... are the regions where all the ... seated. The upper classes, ... generally exercise their lower ... never be done but at the sacrifice ... of the upper extremities and ... sumption and premature death ... often the results of their error.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD ... is the great remedy for CONSUM... the very best remedy known to ... ma of every stage, Liver Complaint, ... tis, Influenza, Coughs, Colds, ... Lungs, Shortness of Breath, ... ness in the side, breast, &c., and ... eases of the Pulmonary Organs.

From the Cincinnati Daily ...

We would advise our readers ... ing under an affection of the ... immediate trial of this truly excellent ... The most intelligent and respected ... of our city have adopted it as a ... medicine; and persons predisposed ... tion, who have used it, speak in ... terms of its efficacy.

None genuine unless signed I. BUT... wrapper.

For sale in Fayetteville by ... DALE; at Raleigh by Williams, Haywood ... at Cheraw by Dr. A. Malloy, and ... generally.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY, APRIL 13, 1852.

The Whig State Convention, for the purpose of a candidate for Governor, meet in Raleigh on the 26th day of next month (April.)

MEETINGS.—The Whigs of Edgecombe nominated Fillmore, Graham

Whigs of Mecklenburg have nominated Graham, and recommended J. W. Osborne as the Whig candidate for

Whigs of Halifax have nominated Graham.

Whigs of New Hanover have held a meeting and rescinded the resolutions of an unrestricted Convention passed at this meeting.

SENATORIAL AND RICHMOND SENATORIAL CONVENTIONS.—It will be seen that T. J. Morrison, has been nominated Whig Candidate for the Senate of the Legislature, and that he has accepted the nomination.

MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS.—Thomas Worth, Esq. of Randolph, presided over the Third Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of F. and W. Plank Road Company, held in this town on Thursday and Friday last and Maj. D. Brown and Mr. J. M. Rose acted as Secretaries. The individual stock was largely represented, in person or by proxy. The State was judiciously represented by A. A. McKethan and J. H. Haigh.

The following were present at the reading of the Report of the President and Directors, and had access to it. But we have not room for it. A Dividend of 3½ per cent. was declared, returning to the individual stockholders 1½ per cent. of interest paid over and above the amount required to place them on an equality with the State.

The earnings of the Road for the last six months amounted to about $7,000, of which the last month $1368.

A resolution was adopted authorizing the Directors to open books of subscription in this town and elsewhere, for three Branch Rail Roads to the Coal Mines of Moore and Chatham, and to Greensborough. Another resolution authorizing the location of a Branch from Little River to Summerville, provided the sum of $20,000 shall be subscribed by the 1st of June next. Otherwise that scheme to be void.

A vote of thanks was passed to the President and Directors for the prompt, faithful and energetic manner in which they have discharged all the duties imposed upon them.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year, viz: President, Edward J. Hale; Directors, E. Fries, of Salem, Thomas Worth, of Ashborough, Alex. McAllister, of Cumberland, and George W. Dobbin, Jas. Kyle, G. Dembow, Jas. Pearce, and J. H. Cook, of Fayetteville.

At a meeting of the Board, on Saturday, Maj. D. Brown was re-elected Clerk, and Mr. W. Tillinghast, Treasurer.

STATE DIVIDENDS.—Including the last Dividend, the State has received on her investment in our Plank Roads $80,288 75. The interest paid by the Plank Roads issued in payment for the State Bonds is $80,288 75. From which, deducting the interest received for the bonds, $80,288 75, leaving a net profit of $82,—

So that, I think, the first instance in which a State has made money, *directly*, by subscription to a work of Internal Improvement.

MR. CLAY was 75 years of age yesterday.

ELECTIONS.

KENTUCKY.—The Locos have elected the Governor, and a majority of both branches of the Legislature. The Whigs have to mourn the great folly of putting themselves pledged to go for a law like the Maine liquor law, to prohibit the sale of any kind of liquor, in any quantity. It should have been known, this thing ought to have done. The Whigs never will get any votes at all. Any political party that puts itself upon such ground, that, will always be defeated, and will deserve to be defeated.

MARYLAND.—The Locos have elected the Governor, and the Whigs the Lieutenant Governor and a majority of both branches of the Legislature.

POLITICAL MOVEMENTS.—50 Whig members of the N. Y. Legislature have declared for Gen. Scott for President. 29 Whig members kept aloof from the meeting. We suppose these numbers indicate the strength of Scott and Fillmore men.

Two Locofoco members of the Legislature of Maryland have nominated General Cass.

OHIO.—The Whig and Democratic Conventions have adopted resolutions in favor of the Compromise. The Whig Convention nominated Mr. Fillmore. The Democratic Convention resolved to support the Baltimore nominee.

A Whig meeting in Florida has appointed delegates to the National Convention to support Fillmore and Graham.

GEORGIA.—The Locofoco Convention of that State has instructed its delegates to the Baltimore Convention to support Cass

THE LUXURY OF GOING TO LAW.—The Senior Editor was one of a party of citizens of this place who were summoned to attend Forsyth Superior Court last week, as witnesses in a suit involving a small amount of damages. Four of the busiest persons in town, and one young man from Wilmington, spent a week on the trip, and after all, the case was continued for want of three other witnesses who could not leave their own business to attend. The witness tickets of those present amounted to about $97; and the fines on two of the absentees to $80 and costs. At the next term, supposing six witnesses attend, (two of the eight having been excused from further attendance,) another bill of costs amounting to about $100 will be added.—All this besides the Court costs. Should some of the witnesses fail to attend in the Fall, the costs of still another term will be added. We shall watch the progress of the case, feeling confident that the costs will yet swell to a thousand or two of dollars, when the original cause of action will be forgotten, and the contest will be, as to who shall pay the costs?

We are indebted to the courtesy of the six Professional gentlemen employed, (*three on each side,*) for their kindness in receiving our statement, and thus excusing us from further attendance. The momentous point which we were called so far to prove, was the publication of an advertisement in the Observer!

But there is much of enjoyment in such a trip, after all. With pleasant company, the delightful ride on the Plank Road, (on which none of us had ever before travelled five miles,) with a country new to us, showing signs of improvement, and portions of it of good cultivation; with the interesting and in many respects peculiar town of Salem as the terminus of our journey, we do not think that any of the parties, (except the parties to the suit,) had reason to regret the compulsory trip.

The Road is completed 92 miles. We left it at the end of 90 miles, and then the contrast was striking, but not what it would have been if the winter had been wet, and the roads cut up. 5 to 7½ miles an hour was the rate of travel on the plank road, and about 4 miles on the old road. And then the ease and comfort of the former, and the jolts of the latter! If we had not been friends of the plank road before, we could not fail to be after such experience. As was remarked by one of our fellow travellers, the certainty that we were all the time on the right road, and could not get lost by taking the wrong one at some fork minus a sign-board, was worth the amount of toll we paid.

It is hoped the road will be finished to Salem by December next.

We are more than ever anxious to see the road extended to Lexington, Greensborough, and the Coal Mines of Moore and Chatham. And we rejoice at the unanimity with which the stockholders adopted a resolution to that effect, at the close of the last meeting. The three branches would not require more than 50 miles of additional road. This town alone could build them, if necessary. But it is certain that assistance would be rendered on each of the routes. They would all contribute to the advantage of the farmer and landowner, to the trade of Fayetteville, and to the income of the present road. Once more unto the breach, then. Let our citizens set an example of a liberal subscription, and see what our friends on the lines will do.

MR. MARSHALL'S SPEECH.—We commend to the attention of our readers the extract from Mr. Marshall's speech published in this paper. It is an able vindication of the Administration and the Southern Whigs who had been attacked by Mr. Breckenridge.

SICKNESS IN ANSON.—We regret to learn from the Wadesborough Argus that an epidemic is prevailing at Carolina Female College, and the surrounding neighborhood, and that two of the young Ladies have died of it. Six Physicians in the vicinity publish a card stating that the disease is Pneumonia and other catarrhal affections, produced by the sudden and unusual changes of the weather.

At Columbus Superior Court, last week, Arnold, a youth 16 or 17 years of age, who had previously been convicted of the murder of one Dyson, was sentenced by Judge Ellis to be hanged on Friday, the 21st of May.

FIRE.—The dwelling and outhouses of Col. Henry R. Austin, and the dwelling of Mr. Robt. B. Waggoman, at Mocksville, N. C., were destroyed by fire on the 3d inst. Loss, exclusive of insurance, $2500 to $3000.

HOW A STORY GROWS.—As several citizens of this town were returning home on Thursday last, after an absence of a week, they were met about two miles from town by a wagoner, who called out in passing, "The town is burning up!" That being all they could learn from him, they soon met another, who informed them that the fire was below the market, and had been burning for about an hour! Getting still a little nearer, their anxiety was happily relieved by learning, that the whole extent of the fire was a few shingles burnt off the roof of one of the factories!

We mention this to stop the story, which may have been magnified, by the time it reached Carthage, into the total destruction of the town.

SPEED.—On Tuesday last, a train of cars ran from Albany to New York, a distance of 144 miles, in *three hours and ten minutes.*

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Monday the 5th, a long debate occurred on the bill in relation to the apportionment of Representatives in the next Congress. In consequence of the loss of some of the returns of the California Census, that State under the present law, will be reduced to one member, and South Carolina, having the largest fraction, will be entitled to seven. Mr. Bradbury proposed to increase the whole number of members from 233 to 234, so as to give South Carolina seven and California two, and this was the subject of debate. The proposition was supported by Messrs. Bradbury, Geyer, Badger, and others, and opposed by Messrs. Downs, Pratt, and others. No vote was taken.

On Tuesday, Mr. Mason spoke on non-intervention.

On Wednesday, the California question again came up, and was debated at great length, without a decision.

On Thursday, the proposition to increase the members of the House to 234, so as to give 2 to California and 7 to South Carolina, was further debated and adopted, 23 to 15.

On Friday, the resolution providing for the work on the capitol was debated and passed.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Monday, the entire sitting, till a late hour, was devoted to Mr. Jackson's resolution on the Compromise. (See Editorial head.)

On Tuesday, the bill to secure discipline in the navy, which had been rejected, was reconsidered, and Mr. Millson and Mr. Stanton severally proposed substitutes for it.

The political debate, on the homestead bill (giving land to every body,) was then resumed.

And on Wednesday it was continued.

On Thursday, the Presidential discussion was continued.

On Friday, private bills.

THE NORTHERN LOCOFOCOS.—The Washington Union has the effrontery to claim the late Locofoco triumph in Connecticut as a triumph of the Compromise and a defeat of abolitionism. How little foundation there is for such a wretched attempt at humbug, the Union itself must have known, from the fact that the Whig State Convention had adopted a most emphatic approval of the entire Compromise, and further from the speech of Gov. Cleveland, of that State, in the House of Representatives on the 2d inst. This man was elected Governor by the Locofocos three or four years ago, and was sent to Congress by them last year. He is as thorough an abolitionist as Giddings himself. In that speech he insisted that the Compromise was a Whig measure and Mr. Fillmore, Mr. Clay and Mr. Webster were responsible for it—compared it to the Alien and Sedition laws, and said that it would be as odious in 20 years as those laws are now—denounced the slaveholders and lauded the Puritans—invoked the day of judgment upon all slave owners. Mr. Venable asked him what Connecticut had done with all the money she had got by selling kidnapped slaves? Mr. C. evaded an answer. Mr. C. said he had always been a democrat, and is nothing now but a free-soiler, *like all the Connecticut democracy.*"

Now the Union rejoiced just as much over the election of Cleveland as it does over the last election in Connecticut; and they are all alike, except that but few of them are as honest as Cleveland in speaking out.

PARISH SERMONS OF THE REV. MR. BUXTON.—We have received this work, which is a large, handsomely printed, 8vo volume of near 700 pages. The Sermons are prefaced by a memoir of their author, consisting in part of a letter from the Rev. Dr. Hawks, who, like Mr. Buxton, was born and reared in Newbern.

The volume will be appreciated by Episcopalians especially, and by many members of other denominations, who knew the author as an original thinker, a vigorous writer, and a devoted minister of Religion. Quite a number of the subscribers to the work in this place belong to other denominations.

AN AGRICULTURAL PERIODICAL.—We have received the first No. of the Farmer's Journal, published at Bath, Beaufort county, N. C., by Dr. John L. Tompkins. It is neatly printed, containing 32 8vo. pages, and will be issued monthly at $1 per annum.

We have received the Whig Review for April. In order to secure a more general circulation the subscription price has been reduced from $5 to $3.

The Legislature of Pennsylvania has rejected the Maine Liquor Law.

A meeting of the Whigs in Congress was held on Friday evening last—Senator Mangum presiding, and Mr. Chandler of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Dockery of North Carolina, Secretaries. After some discussion, the particulars of which have not transpired, the meeting adjourned till Tuesday evening next.

The Savannah Georgian says that the Locofoco Convention of that State, which we mentioned last week, was not a "Southern Rights" Democratic Convention, but "a Democratic Convention containing members known a few months since as Southern Rights Democrats and Union Democrats."

The Convention, following the example of Virginia, California and Louisiana, took no notice of the Compromise measures.—The party is anxious to secure 'the spoils,' and therefore is unwilling to offend the Northern Democracy.

THE COMPROMISE MEASURES IN CONGRESS.—An attempt by some of the Locofocos in the House to make party capital out of the Compromise, was last week most effectually foiled. The Republic says,—

"The policy of the Administration in regard to the measures of Adjustment was sustained yesterday by an overwhelming vote in the House of Representatives.—Mr. Jackson's evasive and one-sided resolution was reinforced by a substantial amendment, and was adopted, as amended.

"The contest and the test vote were on the amendment, which was a transcript substantially from the first message of President Fillmore. Thus the House has passed the resolution which was laid on the table in the Democratic caucus, and which was adopted by the Whig caucus on the first day of the session.

"The amendment of Mr. Hillyer, which embraced the points of the message, having been adopted, Mr. Jackson's original resolution was an useless appendage, harmless altogether, and chiefly objectionable from the transparent purpose for which it was in the first instance offered by Dr. Fitch.

"The House were determined that there should be no riddle or enigma to go before the country with—but a plain, intelligible proposition, on which men could show their hands, and make manifest who were willing to abide in good faith by the Compromise *as* a compromise—in all its parts.

"That in this the first important division on the policy of the Administration, the President should have been sustained by so large a majority in the popular branch of Congress, demonstrates that he has adopted a course approved by the People."

The following are the resolutions as they were finally adopted:

Mr. Jackson's resolution:

"*Resolved*, That we recognize the binding efficacy of the compromises of the Constitution, and believe it to be the intention of the people generally, as we hereby declare it to be ours individually, to abide such compromises, and to sustain the laws necessary to carry them out—the provision for the delivery of fugitive slaves and the act of the last Congress for that purpose included—and that we deprecate all further agitation of questions growing out of that provision, of the questions embraced in the acts of the last Congress known as the compromise, and of questions generally connected with the institution of slavery, as unnecessary, useless, and dangerous."

Mr. Hillyer's resolution:

"*Resolved*, That the series of acts passed during the first session of the Thirty-First Congress, known as the compromise, are regarded as a final adjustment and permanent settlement of the questions therein embraced, and should be maintained and executed as such."

Every effort of parliamentary tactics was made to avoid the adoption of the latter resolution, because it is plain and straight forward, and because it had been rejected by the Locofoco caucus, and adopted by the Whig caucus, at the commencement of the session. It was however adopted, 100 to 64. Of the 64, 36 were Locos and 28 Whigs. Only 1 of the latter, (Mr. Clingman,) from the South. The 64 were almost exclusively ultra States Rights men and ultra Free Soil men—all the South Carolina secessionists, and others of that sort, voting side by side with King, and Mann, and Rantoul, and Tuck, and Durkee, and other abolitionists. Of the N. C. members, Messrs. Dockery, Morehead, Outlaw, and Stanly, voted for the resolution; Messrs. Ashe, Clingman, Daniel, and Venable, against it. Mr. Caldwell absent.

The whole day presented one continued scene of confusion and disorder.

Deep River Improvement.—Will our contemporaries of the Fayetteville Carolinian and Observer be kind enough to inform their readers what progress the Deep River Improvement is making? and why it is that a large body of timber, accumulated above the locks, cannot find a passage through them? We have heard some things about the matter, but would like to have a little more information on the subject. The people down this way feel a deep interest in its success, towards which many of them have paid liberal sums of money.—*Wilmington Journal.*

We are not sufficiently informed on the subject to answer the Journal's inquiries. *Observer.*

MANUFACTURES.—The Hillsborough Recorder congratulates its readers on the signs of improvement in Orange County. It mentions, as recently established in that county, a cotton factory, a woollen factory, a foundry, an establishment for manufacturing wool-carding machines and wheat fans, another for window blinds, and another for patent corn-shellers and smut machines. The Recorder adds, that "there may be other manufactories in the county which have recently been commenced, but they do not occur to us just now. These, though few in number, form quite a respectable beginning, and furnish sufficient data upon which to build a reasonable calculation of the prosperity that must attend a well-directed energy when our Rail Road is put in operation."

LATER FROM EUROPE.—The Africa brings Liverpool papers to the 27th ult.

The demand for Cotton had slackened, and the sales of the week were only 37,000 bales. Fair qualities had declined 1-16d; lower grades nominal at ⅛ to 4d. decline. The market closed very dull.—Breadstuffs had also slightly declined.

England.—In the House of Commons, Mr. Hume's motion for the extension of the suffrage had been defeated by a large majority.

Town Auctioneers.—At a meeting of the Board of Commissioners on Monday evening last, Messrs, Arch'd M. Campbell, A. J. O'Hanlon, and Chas. E. Leete were elected Auctioneers for the present year. *North Carolinian.*

Small Pox in Lumberton.—We learn that two cases of Small Pox have occurred in the neighboring village of Lumberton. The disease was brought from Georgetown, S. C.—*Ib.*

"It is known that Mr. Badger is for Scott," says the Goldsborough Republican. There is an error of a single word in this positive statement. For "Scott" read *Fillmore*, and it will be exactly correct.

STATE BONDS.—The Treasurer advertises for sale $60,000 of State Bonds.

Gen. Dockery—The Governorship.—The name of our esteemed fellow citizen, General Dockery, having been a good deal spoken of in connection with the office of Governor, and well knowing that his claims to this distinguished position will be urged by friends in the approaching Whig State Convention, unless his feelings on the subject be distinctly understood in advance, we conceive it to be due to the Whig cause to announce that General Dockery could not accept of the nomination if it were tendered to him.

General Dockery is known throughout the State as a true and ardent Whig; and it would afford many of his party as well as ourselves, much pleasure to support him for the high and honorable office of Governor of North Carolina—to which his long and faithful public services eminently entitle him— but we *know* his wishes in relation to this matter, and cannot ask him to make the sacrifices which his candidacy would necessarily involve. We therefore respectfully ask his friends to turn their thoughts to some other name in connection with the Governorship in the approaching canvass.—*Wadesboro' Argus.*

MARRIED,

At Greensborough, on the evening of the 6th inst., by the Rev. President Deems, RUFUS L. PATTERSON, Esq. of Caldwell county, to Miss MARIE LOUISE, daughter of Gov. Morehead.

In Anson county, on the 1st inst., Mr. J. C. GADDY to Miss NANCY RATCLIFF.

In Charlotte, by Rev. H. H. Durant, Rev. A. G. STACY to Miss CORNELIA GILLESPIE.

In Montgomery county, on the 1st inst., by Rev. W. N. Peacock, Mr. HENRY LEDBETTER to Miss Christian, daughter of John McAuley, Esq.

In Charleston, on the 4th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Burnham, Mr. CHARLES YOUNG, of that city, to Mrs. ANNE K. SIMPSON, of Cumberland County, N. C.

DIED,

In this town, on the 24 inst., Mr. JAMES HOLLINGSWORTH, aged about 51 years.

At Carolina Female College on the 6th inst., Miss MARTHA LILLY. Also on the 8th inst., Miss MARY BEATTY.

In Randolph county, on the 24th ult., of Consumption, Mrs. KATHARINE PAYNE, widow of Charles Payne, aged about 38 years.

In Guilford county, March 31st, SOLOMON ARMFIELD, aged about 50 years.

In Greensborough, on Tuesday last, of Consumption, MARGARET PRITCHETT, wife of John Pritchett.

Suddenly, at Cottage Grove, Richmond county, on the 27th ultimo, Mrs. EFFY G. McLEAN, wife of Mr. Simeon McLean and daughter of Col. John Blue, deceased, aged 24 years and 3 months.

Seldom does the rude hand of death seem to be more ruthless. The bright prospects and fond hopes of a doating husband are blasted.—One little son, two years of age, and another but a few hours, are left without a mother to nourish and protect them; and being unconscious of their loss, they are more the objects of commiseration. A mother, sister, and brother, are made deep mourners. And a large number of relations and acquaintances are made sympathisers by the sudden blight of what the deceased promised to be, both in the domestic circle and in the community in which she lived.

But the issues of death belong to Him who does all things well; and sore as the bereavement is, those concerned are not left "to sorrow as those who have no hope." For it was Mrs. McLean's intention, formed deliberately while in health, to unite herself to the Church. This fact, in addition to her uniformly upright and moral character, gives us reason to trust that she was united to the invisible church above; and that although she is now absent from earthly relations and friends, she is "present with the Lord," and among relations and friends that had gone before her to heaven.—[*Com.*

At his residence, near Wadesborough, in Anson county, on the 6th instant, NEVEL BENNET, aged 52 years, after some 20 days confinement, leaving a wife and 12 children, with a very extensive connection, and a large circle of acquaintances to mourn their loss.

Mr. Bennet has long since been known as a man of great perseverance in the farming department, and thus, by acuteness, prudence and honesty, accumulated a large portion of this world's goods. He was distinguished for his firmness and integrity, both in politics and his religious sentiments. He was a true Whig, and a firm primitive Baptist. Although he was rich, he did not seem disposed to mind high things, but condescended to men of low estate. He was very much noted for his readiness of mind, and boldness of spirit to speak his mind, or give his views on any subject he understood, whether it was liked or disliked, believed or disbelieved by many or few; and in this way, made manifest that he loved the praise of God more than the praise of men; and this he would do at all times and on all occasions when it seemed to him to be necessary, even if he was looked upon as an enemy because he told the truth. Yet he was a man of tender and condescending feeling in a good cause, but never was he known to shun the truth for the sake of honor, popularity or wealth. For these reasons, with many others, we mourn his loss; nevertheless, though he is dead, he is only, we trust, fallen asleep, and though he has left his friends and inheritance below, has gone to a better society and richer inheritance above.—*Com.*

In Orange county, on the 9th ult., Mr. SAMUEL WOODS, Sr., in the 83d year of his age.

In Alamance county, on the 30th ult., Mrs. ELIZABETH ALBRIGHT, widow of Ludwick Albright, aged 81 years and 8 months.

At his residence, in Duplin county, on the 24th ult., JOSEPH WHITFIELD, Esq., in the 59th year of his age.

In Hartford, Connecticut, on the 26th ult., Mr. WM. LATIMER, formerly of Wilmington, aged 47 years.

In Aberdeen, Miss., on the 25th ult., LOUISA MOYE, daughter of Gen. Wyatt Moye, late of Edgecombe.

NEW BOOKS.

HALIBURTON'S Yankee Stories, illustrated; the Yankee Tea Party, or Boston in 1776; the Old Bell of Independence, or Philadelphia in 1776; Camp Fires of the Revolution, or the War of Independence, illustrated; Weld's Dictionary of Scriptural Quotations; Harbaugh's Heavenly Recognition; Catechism of Familiar Things; Mathias' Rules of Order, for Societies, &c.; Walker's Rhyming and Pronouncing Dictionary; British Female Poets; American Female Poets; Watson's Dictionary of Poetical Quotations; Philadelphia as it is in 1852; &c.

E. J. HALE & SON.

April 8.

New Books—Medical, &c.

MEIGS' Velpeau's Midwifery; Mendenhall's Medical Student's Vade-Mecum; Murphy's Review of Chemistry for Students; Biddle's Review of Materia Medica and Therapeutics, for Students; Craige's Elements of General and Pathological Anatomy; Cazeaux's Midwifery; Hastings' Minor Surgery; Reese's Am. Medical Formulary; the Physician's Pocket Prescription Book; Flagg on Ether and Chloroform in Surgery, Dentistry, &c.; Morfit's Chemical and Pharmaceutical Manipulations; Beasley's Druggist's Receipt Book; Ditto Pocket Formulary; Noad's Chemical Analysis; Wythe's Microscopists' Manual; Wright's Am. Receipt Book; Overman's Practical Mineralogy, Assaying and Mining; Smith's Domestic Medicine; Ranking's Half Yearly Abstract of Medical Sciences; &c.

E. J. HALE & SON.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., April 10.

Death of Bishop Hedding.—Bishop Hedding, senior Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, died to-day in this city.

Fayetteville Prices Current.

APRIL 13, 1852.

	From	To
BACON—	10½	11½
Hams,		
Sides,		
Shoulders,		
BEESWAX—	22	23
COFFEE—		
Rio,	10½	11½
Laguira,	11	
St. Domingo,	9	10
COTTON—		
Strictly prime,	7¼	
Prime,	7	
Fair,	6¾	
COTTON BAGGING—		
Gunny,	16	18
Dundee,	13½	16
Burlaps,	10	13
COTTON YARNS—		
No. 5 to 10,	15	
DOMESTIC GOODS—		
Brown Sheetings,	6	6¼
Osnaburgs,	9½	10
FEATHERS—	32	35
FLOUR—		
Superfine,	4 75	
Fine,	4 50	
Scratched,	4 25	
GRAIN—		
Corn,	80	90
Wheat,	85	90
Oats,	50	60
Peas,	80	85
Rye,	90	
HIDES—		
Dry,	8	9½
Green,	4	
IRON—		
Swedes, common bar,	5	
Ditto, wide,	6	
English,	3	4
LARD—	10	11
LEAD—	6	7
MOLASSES—		
Cuba,	24	26
New Orleans,	40	
OILS—	90	
Linseed,		
Tanners',	60	70
SALT—		
Liverpool, (sack.)	1 50	1 60
Alum, (bu.)	40	
SEED—		
Flaxseed,	1 00	
Clover, per lb.	12½	15
SHOT—		
Common, per bag,	1 75	
Buck,	2	
SPIRITS—		
Peach Brandy,	50	55
Apple "	47	50
Northern "	40	42
N. C. Whiskey,	35	40
Northern "	35	38
N. E. Rum,	40	
Jamaica Rum,	2	2 50
French Brandy,	2	3
American Gin,	30	40
Holland Gin,	1 50	2
SUGAR—		
Loaf,	10	11
Crushed,	9½	10½
St. Croix,	9	
Porto Rico,	7	9
New Orleans,	6	8
TALLOW—	7	8
TOBACCO—		
Leaf,	3	5
Manufactured,	15	30
WHITE LEAD—	2	2 25
WINDOW GLASS—8 x 10,	2	2½
10 x 12,	2½	2¾
WOOL—	18	20

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

BACON.—The market is fully up to quotations.

COTTON.—The arrival of the Africa shows a further decline of ¼ to ⅜. This has had very little effect on our market, from the fact that our manufacturers are in the market to get their summer supply.

FLOUR.—The receipts are large, but sales are fully equal. We report no change.

CORN.—No change except the quantity on the market is becoming light.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Naval stores have advanced. Soft Turpentine 2 55, hard 1 55; Spirits 34. Tar 1 70. Northern Hay 87 to 92. Boston Flour 4 75 to 5 25. Timber, 1 raft at 5 25, 1 at 6 12, 2 at 6 50; very little on sale. Bacon, hams 12, shoulders 11. Lard 11 to 11½. Corn 62½ to 65. 2 rafts Flooring Boards sold at 12 and 12 50, and a raft scantling at 5 00. Common Shingles 2 50.

At Charleston, cotton 5½ to 8½, principally 6¼ to 8—a rise of ¼. N. C. corn 60 to 67. Flour 4 25 to 5 25. Bacon 9 to 11. Salt 68 to 70.

At New York cotton fell ¼ after the arrival of the Africa.

At Cheraw, cotton 6 to 7¾. Bacon 12½. Corn 90 to 95.

Total receipts of cotton 2,430,937 bales against 1,929,105 last year. Increase 501,832.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

April 10—Steamer Evergreen, with goods for J G & T B Lash, J H & J Martine, P F Pescud, W W Cole, A H Whitfield, N McLean, P Taylor, G S Deming, W F Moore, J McRorie, Rowland & Gully, T L & J S Johnson, A Johnson & Co, P P Johnson, W B Valentine, Mrs S J Hart, S J Hinsdale, Cook & Johnson, R B Waggaman, W Murphy & Co, Greensborough Female College, J F Baggerly, H Branson & Son, C Banks, H Erambert, Hunt & Adderton, T J Robinson, W Winslow, C C Barbee, E A Vogler & Co, W McIntyre, C S Joohnson, Rev Prof Morgan, P Montague, A P Stroud & Co, A H Dewar, Hall & Sackett, F Fries, D H Holland, Rockfish Co, J & F Garrett, D & W McLaurin, Brown, Fraley & Co, J M Beasley, A A McKethan, H & E J Lilly, R Jones, L W Levy, S W Tillinghast & Co, R M Orrell, Cook & Johnson, J S McCubbins & Co, W H Womble, F A Campbell, J H Parks, N King, A McAlister, G W Bullard, W Nance, T Bolling, Wilkings & Co.

April 10—Steamer Rowan, with boat Ben Berry and Old Fellow in tow, and goods J W Baker, Hooker & Hayes, Lehman, Butner & Lehman, D & W McLaurin, B Rose & Son, Burrage, Davis & Co, D McPhail, E A Schwartz, D McNeill, D J McAlister, H & E J Lilly, S J Hinsdale, C S Johnson, Leete & Johnson, J M Palmer, P C Smith, W F Watts & Co, E Fuller, T S Lutterloh.

Str Gov Graham, with boats Telegraph and Cumberland in tow, and goods for Rankin, McLean & Hanner, C F Faucette, C N McAdoo, J H Foust, Holt, Murray & Co, J A & A Baldwin, M L & R J Holmes, Jenkins & Roberts, E Belo, J Hargrove, Shelly & Field, Maxwell & Horah, A S & E Moss, Rankin & McLean, A A Holt & Co, E Hearne, J McIver, A B Marsh, J F Chambers & Co, McLean & Jones, B B Buffaloe, C W Williams & Co, N M Clymer & Co, R Green, G J Allen, S H Young, Barnhardt, Hix & Co, G S Cole, Simpson & Hurdle, W M Davis & Co, M Brown & Son, Carr & Watson, McInnis & Sutherland, H L Myrover & Co, T B Tyson, M D & W R Smith, W Smith, Woolen & Elliot, Jones & Ruffin, Smith, Clark & Swaim, Lehman & Butner, Holmes, Culp & Co, E Penry, J Miller, Brown & Moffit, G M Bingham, H C Davis, Harris & Kirk, W A Lash, W J McConnel, Benham & Spear, A P & R C Poindexter, Bitting & Francis, J H Thompson, J R & J Sloan, W S Gilmer, Transom & Bro, B L Durham, Hauser & Wilson, J & B G Worth, R G Lindsay, G W Johnson, H Keim, M Greentree, I Long, Long & Webb, Swaim & Sherwood, J C McNair, Rev J P Dunn, J M Crump, C S Johnson, E Jenkins, J Hiatt, C Watson, T Caldwell & Son, M W McNair & Co, A T Zevely, W T Shemwell, J H & J Martine, Rose, Crenshaw & Co, W R Love, R T Long, Council & Cain, Keith & Turner, Gilmer & Rankin, Starr & Williams, Hunt & Adderton, Union Co, Cedar Falls Co, Cooper & Wharton, J W McNair, F L Gorrell, Woodruff, Miller & Co, Williams, Haywood & Co, Boger & Reese, J A Smith, J H Hawley, J D Williams, W J Plummer, E Myers.

Postscript.

THE WHIG CONGRESSIONAL CAUCUS.—This morning's mail brings the following particulars:—

Mr. Marshall, of Kentucky, offered a resolution endorsing the Compromise Measures, which was warmly debated. No definite action was taken upon the question.

There was nothing said in the caucus in reference to any particular candidate for the Presidency.

The Southern Whigs generally avowed that they would not go into a National Convention without a well defined and well settled declaration of principles.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

April 7—Brigs E. Binds from New York. Clasteens from Boston; Schrs Telegraph from Juniper Bay. 8—Brig Nancy Pratt from Boston; Schrs. E S Towell and A J DeRosset from New York. H E Weston from Philadelphia. 9 Schrs Anna from Philadelphia, R N Gunnell from Charleston.

Office of the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road Company.

FAYETTEVILLE, April 12, 1852.

DIVIDEND No. 3.—A Dividend of 3½ per cent., or $1 75 a Share, on the Capitol Stock, has been declared, payable at the Office of the Company from and after this day.

81 EDWD LEE WINSLOW, Pres't.

STAGE leaves WARSAW daily on the arrival of the cars, say 10 o'clock a. m., and arrives in Fayetteville at 9 p. m.

McKINNON & McNEILL.

April 12, 1852. 81tf

Wilmington and Goldsborough papers copy until forbid.

LINSEED OIL.

15 BBLS. back country Linseed Oil, received this day.

10 bbls. Bridge's New York city manufactured Linseed Oil, warranted pure.

2 tons Pure White Lead, in packages of 25, 50, and 100 lbs. Also, Extra and No. 1; together with a general assortment of PAINTS & PAINTERS' MATERIALS. Which will be sold at the lowest prices by

J. H. & J. MARTINE, Hay street.

April 12. 81tf

PHŒNIX SAFE.

THE undersigned, sole Agents for the sale in North Carolina of the above fire proof SAFE, will sell them at the Manufacturer's lowest CASH prices, deliverable in Fayetteville. Prices from $45 to $1000. Sample may be seen on application to

COOK & JOHNSON.

April 12, 1852. 81tf

Spring and Summer GOODS.

JUST received, a handsome assortment of Foreign and Domestic DRY GOODS, which I will sell at the lowest market price.

P. P. JOHNSON.

April 12, 1852. 81tf

FISH.

MACKEREL, for sale by

P. P. JOHNSON.

April 12, 1852. 81tf

SPRING GOODS.

P. TAYLOR has just received a lot of desirable GOODS, suited to the Spring and Summer trade.

April 12, 1852. 81-3m

100 CASKS Thomastown LIME, in excellent order, just received.

—ALSO—

A fresh supply of Hydraulic Cement, Calcined Plaster, and Plastering Hair. For sale by

B. ROSE & SON.

April 12, 1852. 81-3t

40 hhds. superior Molasses,

JUST received and for sale by

P. P. JOHNSON.

April 12, 1852. 81tf

HATS.

SPRING and Summer styles Panama, Kossuth, Moleskin. For sale by

P. P. JOHNSON.

April 12, 1852. 81tf

STOLEN,

FROM the subscriber, on Saturday, the 27th of March last, two NEGROES. One a yellow dog, large size, with a white ring under his neck, which meets very small on the top of his neck, short nose, and cannot hide his teeth before, named Beaver. The other is a small dog, of a somewhat brindle color, with his right leg white, named Watch. The rogue is a free negro named Jones Kiff, the one that was tried at December Court for stealing bacon. I will give Five Dollars for the delivery of my dogs, and any information will be thankfully received.

The same free negro, Jones Kiff, sold in the settlement, so report says, a gold watch and some money.

JESSE MORGAN.

Chalk Level, Cumberland Co., N. C. } 81-2

April 5, 1852.

A Valuable Tract of LAND.

ON Frowning and Nassel Creeks in Richmond county, adjoining Duncan Blue, James Graham and others, containing about 280 acres, and belonging to the heirs of Duncan Patterson, will be sold, under decree in Equity, upon the premises, on the 8th May next.

Terms—Six months' credit: bond and approved security.

GEO. B. WETMORE, C. M. E.

April 5, 1852. 81-3t

Fayetteville Branch

CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT.

J. M. White & Underhill,

Drapers, Tailors, and Wholesale and Retail Clothiers,

110 William Street, New York,

AND

Person street, (next door to Bank of Cape Fear,)

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

WE would beg leave to inform the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity, that we have just received our supply of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, which comprises a general assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Which will be found worthy the attention of purchasers. Our assortment consists in part of the following:

COATS.—Black and col'd cloth Dress, Frock and Sack Coats, all qualities; black and colored Cashmeret ditto; French and English Drap D'Ete ditto; Queen's-cloth and Alpaca ditto; Fancy Coats of mottled Cassse and Tweeds; Kentucky Jeans; Linen and Cotton Ginghams; Brilliant and white Linens; white grass-cloth Sacks, &c. of all qualities.

PANTS—Of black and col'd Cassimere; fancy single-mill'd ditto; French and English Drap D'Ete ditto; white and col'd Drill ditto; Kentucky Jeans ditto; India and French Nankeen ditto, &c.

VESTS—Of black Satin, Bombazine, Alpaca, black and col'd Silks; white and col'd Marseilles ditto; brown and padded Linen, plain and fig'd; Nankeen, Buff, Grass cloth, &c. All of which are offered for sale as low as can be bought in the New York market, at wholesale and retail.

In addition to the above, we shall keep on hand a general assortment of Shirts, Drawers, Collars, Cravats, Hosiery, &c. Also, Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings.

The TAILORING DEPARTMENT will be continued as before, and all orders for fine Clothing will be executed in the most fashionable style.

A. C. HART, Agent.

April 8, 1852. 80tf

CORN.

2000 BUSHELS good white Hyde county CORN, put up in two-bushel bags, expected daily, and for sale with or without the bags, by

LAWRENC

Blue Mill Wrapping Paper.

50 REAMS very superior, received this day, and for sale by
H. BRANSON & SON.
March 29, 1852. 77tf

SPRING AND SUMMER

GOODS.

AREY, SHEMWELL & CO.

ARE now receiving direct from New York and Philadelphia, a complete assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

comprising every article usually kept in a Dry Goods Store, among which may be found:

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dress Goods, of the very best material, and the latest fashions — Such a variety will be too tedious to mention. We have the handsomest Crape and Berage Shawls we have ever offered in this market; and we would call the attention of the ladies particularly to our very handsome stock of **Vesties, Mantillas, Parasols, and Fans.**

—ALSO—

Thin Embroideries; Lace and Muslin Capes; Chimizetts; Undersleeves; Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs; Enfield Sacks; Infants' Waists and Caps; Cuffs and Collars.

We would also direct the attention of the ladies to our stock of BONNETS, of the latest styles of Silk, Crape and Straw. We would not forget to mention our stock of Boots and Shoes, for ladies, gentlemen and children. Together with their usual stock of Staple Goods, consisting in part of Damask Table Cloths, and Napkins; Linen and Cotton Sheetings; English, French and American Prints, brown and bl'chd Domestics; Marseilles and Grass Skirts; Marseilles quilts, of the best quality, &c.

HATS.

Moleskin, Panama, Leghorn, Kossuth, and Palm leaf, and a variety of other Goods.

To the above stock we would respectfully invite the attention of the citizens of Fayetteville and the surrounding country. And would take this method of returning thanks to the public generally for the very liberal patronage heretofore bestowed on us, and would say, give us a call before buying, as we are determined not to be undersold by any.

We keep constantly on hand a good assortment of Ingrain and Brussels Carpeting, Rug and Oil Cloths, Tow &c.

S. S. AREY.
P. SHEMWELL.
J. B. McDONALD.
Fayetteville, March 29, 1852. 77tf

Want of Money!

I WILL sell my *SUMMER RESIDENCE*, two miles from the Market, on the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road—one of the most desirable and healthy places in the county.

Also, 40 Shares of Fayetteville and Western Plank Road Stock, and 30 Shares of Fayetteville Hotel Stock.

With the largest stock of Ready-made CARRIAGES and BUGGIES ever offered in this place—over $5000 worth—completely finished. All of which I will sell at very reduced prices for cash or negotiable notes.

Solicite attention has been paid to the call made by me after the fire of the 2d Jan'y, on those indebted to me to call and settle, that I am induced to offer the above property at reduced prices to enable me to rebuild my Carriage Establishment and continue my business with convenience.

I shall place notes in proper hands for collection, if not paid soon. I have all my accounts made out to the 1st Jan'y 1852.

A. A. McKETHAN.
March 29, 1852. 77tf

NEW

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS

For 1852.

THE subscriber would call the attention of his friends, and the public in general, to one of the largest varieties of

Spring and Summer Goods

Ever offered by him in this market. Among his assortment may be found Gentlemen's DRESS HATS, to wit: Kossuth, Moleskin, Beaver, Silk, Brush and Angola, with a complete assortment of all other kinds of Fur and Wool Hats usually found in this market.

—ALSO—

Straw Goods in abundance, to wit: Panama, Rice Straw, Pedal, China Pearl, Leghorn, Kossuth style, and Palmleaf HATS, for Gentlemen, Youths, Boys and Infants.

—ALSO—

A good assortment of Boots & Shoes, for Gentlemen, Ladies, Misses, Youths, Boys, Children, and servants; all of which will be offered on very accommodating terms for the Cash, or to those that are willing to Cash their accounts when presented.

JOHN C. THOMSON.
South West corner Market Square.
March 29, 1852. 77tf

WANTED,

20,000 BARRELS of TURPENTINE, at Distillery at the Lock Road Bridge on Big Rockfish. The best market price will be paid. For further information, inquire of Colvin W. Murchison at the Bridge, or A. A. McKethan, Fayetteville.
Dec. 18, 1851. 49tf

1852.

New Spring Goods.

I AM now receiving a very large and well selected stock of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

Ready-made Clothing,
Groceries, Hardware and Cutlery,
Hats, Bonnets, Shoes,
Umbrellas, Parasols, &c. &c.

ALSO

75 Barrels Mackerel.

These Goods have been selected with the greatest care, and will be sold as cheap as any Goods in the market. Those wishing to purchase, will find it to their interest to examine these Goods before purchasing elsewhere.

W. F. MOORE.
March 22, 1852. 76tf

NEW GOODS.

WE are now receiving a very large and well selected stock of SPRING GOODS, consisting of a full assortment of

Fancy & Staple Dry Goods,

Among which may be found the latest and most fashionable styles of Ladies' and Gentlemen's DRESS GOODS.

Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Ready-made Clothing, Hardware, Groceries, Drugs and Medicines, Saddlery, Crockery, and Glassware.

A large and well selected stock of Boots and Shoes, and Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gaiters, (very fine.)

SALT, IRON, MOLASSES and NAILS.

We intend selling as cheap as we can, and would be glad if our friends and the public would call and examine our stock.

J. T. COUNCIL & CAIN.
March 24, 1852. 76tf

MOLASSES AND FISH.

20 HHDS. new crop *MOLASSES*, a superior article.
25 Kits Fish.
Just received
P. P. JOHNSON
June 12, 1852. 55tf

PEKIN TEA COMPANY,

WAREHOUSES,

75 and 77 Fulton Street, N. Y.

THE Pekin Tea Company has been established many years, and has always maintained a high reputation for Teas of the most delicious character and fragrancy, and at prices which have in every instance given perfect satisfaction. The Teas are warranted pure, and may be returned if they do not prove to be as they are represented.

The Teas sold by this Company are done up in ¼ lb, ½ lb, and 1 lb packages; the first or inside wrapper is of lead; the second, water proof paper; the third, or outside wrapper, chinese rice paper; also, in 5 lbs chinese quattoons. The Company sell none but good Teas, done up in this superior manner, all grown in the most luxurious districts in China; they also have Teas of every description in chests and half chests.

Country Merchants will find it greatly to their interest to purchase their Teas of this Company, they can select as small a quantity of each kind as they like, and have them packed in one chest. Hotel Keepers may always be certain of having on their table a *uniform character* of Tea; and Families may not only be sure of good Teas, but can purchase any quantity they or wants may require.

The following is a Catalogue of the Teas with the retail prices affixed.

GREEN TEAS.

Young Hyson,	50
Young Hyson, Sweet Cargo,	62½
Young Hyson, Fine Cargo,	75
Young Hyson Silver Leaf—this is a very superior Tea,	$1 00
Young Hyson Golden Chop—this is the finest Tea cultivated in China; it is of the first pickings, and excels all other Green Teas for its delicacy of flavor, strength, and aroma, heretofore this Tea has not reached this country, except in small lots as presents to importers,	$1 50
Hyson, fine,	$1 00
Hyson, very superior plantation,	$1 50
Gunpowder,	75
Gunpowder, fine,	$1 00
Gunpowder extra fine, plantation,	$1 50
Imperial,	75
Imperial, fine,	$1 00
Imperial, extra fine plantation,	$1 50

BLACK TEAS.

Oolong, a rich black Tea,	50
Oolong, fine,	62½
Oolong, Plantation growth,	75
Oolong, delicious,	$1 00
Ne Plus ultra,	$1 50

This Tea is as fragrant and sweet as a nosegay, it yields a perfume that is truly delightful; it is of garden growth, and superior to anything heretofore sold in this country.

English Breakfast, fine,	50
Fragrant English Breakfast,	62½
Howqua Mixture, a very rich and highly flavored Tea of superior quality,	75

Sold by D. & W. McLAURIN,
Agents, Fayetteville, N. C.

A Copy of the circular to Tea Drinkers, a very interesting treatise on the culture, &c., of Tea may be had gratis at their counter.
March 28, 1852. 77 tf

OLD RYE.

ANOTHER lot of Doctor Williams's old Rectified Rye Whiskey.
J. & T. WADDILL.
March 26. 77tf

NOTICE.

PERSONS indebted to us by Bond or Book account due previous to Jan'y 1, 1851, must settle or we will make settlements by legal process.
J. & T. WADDILL.

SOUTH CAROLINA INSURANCE COMPANY, OF CHARLESTON, S. C.

CHARTERED by the State of South Carolina, with a Capital of $250,000, all paid in and well invested. Fire, Marine, River and Life Risks.

CHAS. EDMONDSTON, Pres't.
A. L. TOBIAS, Sec'y.

DIRECTORS:

ROBERT MARTIN,	C. G. JAMES GADSDEN,
M. C. MONTAGUE,	CHAS. H. WEST.
S. MOWRY, Jr.	HENRY COHEN.

The subscribers having been appointed agents in this place for the above named company, are prepared to receive offers and issue policies of Insurance on Fire, Marine, River and Life Risks, on liberal terms. All losses incurred at this agency, will be promptly adjusted and paid by the undersigned.

DeROSSET & BROWN.

N. B. Risks will be taken on the lives of slaves on the most liberal terms.
Wilmington, N. C., March 27, 1852.—77-6m

DAHLIAS, Chrysanthemums, and Verbenas are now ready for delivery. Persons wishing a choice assortment should send their orders immediately, as my stock of extra fine varieties is small.

C. LUTTERLOH,
Rowan street.

Dahlias from 10 to 25 cts.
Chrysanthemums 5 to 10 cts.
Verbenas 10 to 25 cts.

Also a number of other cheap hardy plants for bedding out.
March 24. 77

IRON SAFES.

☞ The subscribers, Agents for the sale of WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES, WITH RICH'S IMPROVEMENT, offer them of all sizes and patterns, delivered in Wilmington at the Manufacturer's New York prices.

These Safes are warranted equal if not superior to any others manufactured.

Orders will receive prompt attention.
DeROSSET & BROWN.
Wilmington, N. C., March 26, 1852. 77-3m

Steam Engine for Sale.

WE offer for sale one of N. B. Starbuck's Engines—Cylinder 10 inch bore, 24 inch stroke—on solid Cast Iron bed, with force pump, regulator, water heater, and all connecting steam and water pipe—together with 2 Boilers 28 inch diameter, 24 feet long, boiler front, grates, safety valve, blow off, check and guage cocks, and a full set of wrought and cast iron work for a single Saw Mill, with castings for a Carriage of 40 feet in length.

The above Engine and Machinery are similar in every respect to those in use on the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road; they have just been imported from Troy, where they were manufactured to order, and have not yet been put up. All ready for immediate delivery.

Apply to
DeROSSET & BROWN.
Wilmington, N. C., March 27, 1852.—77-2w

BROWN & DeROSSET,
New York,
DeROSSET & BROWN,
Wilmington, N. C.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

JNO. POTTS BROWN.
ARMAND J. DeROSSET, Jr.
R. F. BROWN.

CASH advances will be made on consignment of Produce for sale either in Wilmington or New York, and Cotton will be forwarded to the New York House free of Commission at Wilmington.
March 22, 1852. 76-6m

Spring Goods.

H. & E. J. LILLY

ARE now receiving a large Stock of SPRING AND SUMMER

GOODS,

To which they invite the attention of Country Merchants.
Fayetteville, March 15, 1852. 73-8w

350,000 lbs. Rags,

OLD ROPE, BAGGING, &c. wanted, at 3½ cents per lb. cash, delivered to us.
H. BRANSON & SON.
Fayetteville, March 11, 1852. 72tf

New Spring Goods.

STARR & WILLIAMS

ARE now receiving a large and well selected Stock of SPRING AND SUMMER

DRY GOODS,

Panama, Leghorn, Palm-leaf, and other styles of Summer Hats; Shoes, Boots, Bonnets, Umbrellas, Parasols, &c.,

Which they will sell at the lowest prices for cash, or on time for approved notes. Merchants are requested to call and examine their Stock.

☞ We would also say to the Ladies and Gentlemen of this place and surrounding country, that we shall have open in a few days a large and varied selection of fashionable Dress Goods and Trimmings, suited to the season, to which we respectfully invite their attention.

STARR & WILLIAMS.
March 10, 1852. 72tf

30,000 lbs. of Rags Wanted.

I WILL pay 3½ cts. per pound cash for all clean cotton and linen RAGS, delivered to J. D. Williams, in Fayetteville. I am nearly ready to put in operation a Paper Mill in this neighborhood, and am desirous of getting my rags in this market. My object is to pay as much for rags as I can afford, and hope that I may not be forced to distant markets for my supplies. I have arranged with Mr. Williams to receive and pay for all rags delivered to him.

DAVID MURPHY.
Fayetteville, Feb'y 24, 1852. 68-tf

SPRING STOCK.

THE undersigned are now receiving their SPRING STOCK, consisting of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE,

Hats, Caps, and Shoes,

All of which will be sold low to punctual customers as heretofore.

Merchants and others will do well to examine their Stock before making purchases. We will not be undersold.

HALL & SACKETT.
March 11, 1852. 72tf

Price of Rags advanced.

PERSONS who have made contracts with J. F. Jordan & Co. for furnishing RAGS, are hereby informed, that we will pay 3½ cents per lb. on all Cotton Rags, Rope and Bagging, delivered to us after this date.

H. BRANSON & SON.
March 11, 1852. 72tf

500 Hands Wanted,

ON the line of the "Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation," for which liberal wages will be paid, and the payments made on the 10th of every month *by the Navigation Company*. Those desiring employment will apply to the Foreman at each Lock and Dam.

ISAAC CLEGG, President.
March 10, 1852. 72 0M

COTTON YARNS for sale by the bale, at Factory prices, by
STARR & WILLIAMS.
March 10, 1852. 72tf

JUST RECEIVED,

5 BBLS. CRUSHED SUGAR.
5000 lbs. Wayne County Bacon.
15 bbls. Lard, No. 1.
64 boxes prime Tobacco.
40 bbls. Mackerel.
At Cross Creek Co.
C. BENBOW, Pres't.
March 1, 1852. 69tf

NEW GOODS.

JUST received, my Fall supply of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS, TRIMMINGS, &c., of the best quality, from New York. Also, the latest Report of the New York FASHIONS.

☞ I still continue to carry on the TAILORING BUSINESS, at my Stand on Hay street, and those who may favor me with their custom may rely on having their work done in a neat and fashionable style, and on the most favorable terms.

ARCHIBALD GRAHAM.
Oct. 27, 1851. 54tf

TOBACCO.

A GOOD STOCK on hand; and I shall receive regularly, from Messrs J. Jones & Co's Factory, qualities assorted from common to very fine, which I will sell at lowest manufacturing prices.

J. UTLEY.
Fayetteville, April 3, 1851. 66tf

The Steamer Chatham will resume her semi-weekly trips between this place and Wilmington, on Monday the 16th inst., leaving Fayetteville every MONDAY and THURSDAY thereafter, at 7 o'clock A. M., and running through the same day.—Leaving Wilmington every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, after the arrival of the Cars from the North. The Steamer Gov. Graham, with as many Tow Boats as may be necessary, will run in connexion with the Chatham, as often as may be necessary to carry all Freights that may offer. The addition of another large Flat (the Gen'l McRae,) to this Line, affords increased facilities for the shipping public. Goods shall certainly have as quick transit by this Line as any other.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS, Ag't
Cape Fear S. B. Co.
Feb'y 9, 1852. 63tf

E. C. HALL,

OF ROME,

Successor of Hall, Sackett & Co.,

IS now receiving his Fall STOCK of GOODS, consisting of a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Saddlery, Hats, Caps, Shoes, Hardware, Groceries.

A much larger and more general stock than ever opened on the East side of the Cape Fear—which he is prepared and determined to sell to punctual customers, either at wholesale or retail, at greatly reduced prices.

☞ He would call particular attention to his stock of BOOTS AND SHOES. The assortment is unusually large, and of every quality and style; and having been bought for Cash, he can and will sell them very low.

You that wish Bargains will find it to your interest to give the Stock an examination before buying elsewhere.

Always on hand, a general stock of GROCERIES.
Oct. 18, 1851. 32tf

Henrietta Steam Boat Co's New Steamer,

SOUTHERNER,

WILL be in order to take her place in the line in a few days. She is one hundred and twelve feet long, seventeen feet beam, and four feet hold; and draws not exceeding twelve inches water. The Company confidently expect that with *this Boat*, in addition to their other Steamers and tow boats, they will be in a condition to transport all freight sent by their line with as much certainty and despatch as any line upon the river. The Southerner being of such light draft of water, she will be enabled to run at all times.

G. DEMING, Pres't.
R. M. ORRELL, Agent.
Jan'y 28, 1852. 60-tf

FAYETTEVILLE BRANCH

CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT.

J. M. WHITE & UNDERHILL,

Drapers, Tailors,

AND

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

CLOTHIERS,

110 *William street, New York,*

NEXT DOOR TO THE BANK OF CAPE FEAR,

Fayetteville, N. C.

THE Subscribers would beg leave to inform the inhabitants of Fayetteville and vicinity, that they have opened the above Establishment, and intend carrying on the business in all its branches.

They have just received a large stock of

READY-MADE CLOTHING

From New York, all of their own manufacture,

☞ COUNTRY MERCHANTS and others in want of Clothing to sell again, will do well to call and examine our Stock. Orders filled at ☞ NEW YORK PRICES. ☜

Measures and orders will be taken for fine Clothing, and executed in the most fashionable style and with despatch.

J. M. WHITE & UNDERHILL.
A. C. HART, *Agent.*
Nov. 17, 1851. 49tf

Marble Factory.

By GEO. LAUDER.

TWO DOORS ABOVE HAIGH & SON'S STORE,

Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 29, 1852. 55-1Ypd

Southern Manufacture.

WE have formed a company styled the Snow Camp Manufacturing Company, of Alamance County, North Carolina, two miles West of the Cane Creek Cotton Factory, on Cane Creek, at the Foundry owned by David Dixon & Brothers, and would respectfully announce to the citizens of Alamance and the adjoining Counties, that we are now prepared to Manufacture in the neatest and best style—Wheat Thrashing Machines, from two to six horse power; Cutting Machines of different sizes; Wool Carding Machines; double and single Mill and Factory Gear; Saw and Grist Mill Irons; edge Tools; Cotton Yarn and Wool Rolls, &c.

Persons wishing to purchase would do well to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to sell cheap for cash, or on time to punctual dealers. Our long experience in the Manufacturing Business enables us to feel no hesitation in saying that our work shall not be surpassed by any shop in the South.

All letters addressed to the Agent of the Company at the Snow Camp P. O., Alamance County, N. C., will receive prompt attention.

DAVID DIXON, Agent
of the S. C. Manufacturing Company.
Snow Camp, Dec. 9, 1851. 47-6m

LESSONS IN MUSIC.

L. H. WHITAKER would respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity, that he has again commenced giving Lessons on the Piano Forte. He returns his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore received, and humbly solicits a continuance of the same. All pains shall be taken for the advancement of his pupils.

Instruction also given on the Guitar.

☞ Pianos tuned and repaired in the best manner. L. H. WHITAKER.
August 24, 1850. 34tf

NEW CARPETING.

10 ROLLS Brussels, Ingrain and Stair Carpeting, new and fashionable Patterns, just received.

—ALSO—

15 kegs Spikes and large Nails,
25 boxes Raisins,
30 bags Shot,
Indigo, Chocolate, Salad and Castor Oil, with an addition to our Stock of Hardware.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
Nov. 26, 1851. 43 tf

A SUPPLY of Fresh Ground CORN MEAL kept for sale at the Mill, late Anderson's. Grinding of Hominy and Meal done promptly.
Fayetteville, March 1851. 12tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, either by note or account, are requested to call and settle the same as early as possible. He may be found one door West of Liberty Point, with the most of his ready-made work saved from the late fire. Persons in want of any articles in my line of business, would do well to call, as I will sell cheap for cash, or on time for approved note.

JAMES SUNDY.
Jan'y 10, 1852. 55tf

FURTHER NOTICE.

I take this method of returning my sincere thanks to those gentlemen who saved the goods from my Shop on the morning of the 3d inst. But for their kindness and exertion, I would have lost all.

JAMES SUNDY.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber will find their accounts made out by calling at the Foundry which will please be settled as early as convenient.
March 6. 71 H. G HALL.

N. B. STARBUCK,

Troy, New York,

IRON FOUNDER AND MACHINIST,

Manufacturer of Steam Mills and Boilers, Mill Gearing of all kinds, Ploughs, &c.

THE undersigned, as the Agent of the above Establishment, will order any articles which may be wanted, on application to him.

The Steam Mills manufactured by Mr. Starbuck have been tested, and are highly approved on the Plank Roads about Fayetteville.

EDW'D LEE WINSLOW.
Fayetteville, Sept. 4, 1851. 20tf

T. S. LUTTERLOH,

Forwarding Agent,

Fayetteville, N. C.

Feb. 16, 1852. 65-3m

THOS. H. TILLINGHAST,

BOOK-BINDER,

Anderson St., Fayetteville, N. C.,

OPPOSITE MR. W. WINSLOW'S LAW OFFICE.

☞ Music neatly bound at short notice. Pamphlets and Periodicals bound, and old Books re-bound, in a substantial manner.
Dec. 8, 1851. 46tf

Arey, Shemwell & Co.

HAVE one piece extra fine 7-4 black French CLOTH, to which they would call the attention of the public.
Oct. 15, 1851. 32tf

Candles! Candles!! Candles!!!

BEST FAYETTEVILLE MOULD CANDLES for sale at the Proprietor's Store, Hay street, one door West of Mr. E. Glover's Jeweler's Store.

Persons desiring to have their Tallow made into Candles will please send it in.

A. M. CAMPBELL.
Jan'y 10, 1852. 55-3m

MACHINE SHOP & FOUNDRY.

Stafford, Clark & Dixon,

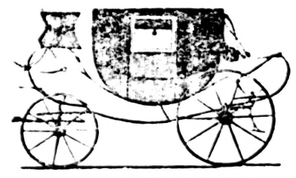
Manufacturers of all sizes of Horse Powers and Threshing Machines, (both Portable and Stationary,) Wool Carding Machines, Straw Cutters of various patterns, Wheat Fans, Mill and Factory Gear, Saw and Grist Mill Irons, Edge Tools, Cotton Yarn and Wool Rolls, &c. &c. &c.

THEY respectfully inform their customers and the public, that they continue to carry on their business at their Machine Shop, near SNOW CAMP, Alamance county, North Carolina, where they are prepared to execute all work in their line with neatness, punctuality and despatch. With an increased variety of tools and labor-saving machinery added to our establishment the past winter,—a well selected assortment of materials purchased at the lowest cash prices,—workmen of known skill and ability, together with long experience in the business,—fully justify us in saying, as to quality and price, our work has not, will not, and shall not, suffer in comparison with any other Shop in the South.

Grateful to the public for past favors, they solicit a continuance of their patronage.

N. B. Please send your orders soon, as our motto is "first come first served." Letters addressed to the subscribers, at Snow Camp, N. C., will receive prompt attention.

STAFFORD, CLARK & DIXON.
March 1852. 71-6m



A. H. WHITFIELD,

Coach and Light Carriage Manufacturer,

WOULD respectfully inform the public that he still continues to carry on the above business in all its branches. He returns thanks for the liberal patronage he has received, and hopes by a strict attention to business, and a desire to please all and give general satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same.

He warrants all his work to be made of the best material and by experienced workmen; and should any of it fail in twelve months (with fair usage) either in workmanship or material, he will repair it without charge.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine his work before purchasing, as it cannot be surpassed for style, elegance, and durability. He is determined to sell low for cash or on short time.

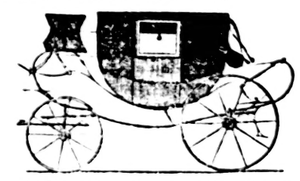
Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

☞ REPAIRING neatly executed at short notice and lowest possible prices.
Fayetteville, Feb. 2, 1852. 61tf

Livery Stable Business.

THE subscriber intends carrying on the above business as usual. Having added considerable Stock, he will be able to accommodate the public. Thankful for past favors, he solicits a continuance.

J. W. POWERS.
Jan'y 20, 1852. 58tf



Only Burnt out in Part.

A. A. McKETHAN

STILL continues to carry on the CARRIAGE BUSINESS in all its branches, at the remains of his old stand, opposite Liberty Point. He returns thanks for the liberal patronage he has heretofore received, and hopes by strict attention to business and a desire to give entire satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same.

Having kept the greater portion of his Timbers at a distance from the manufactory, he has on hand a large and well selected lot of thoroughly seasoned Timber, of every description used in his business, which enables him to retain all his principal workmen. He is therefore now prepared to do any work in his line in the very best style, and on the most favorable terms—as low as any work of the same quality in N. C.

He has on hand, completely finished,
8 Barouches, for 1 or 2 horses;
6 Rockaways, and 13 Buggies.
Also, nearly finished,
10 Carriages for 2 horses;
20 Barouches for 1 and 2 horses;
12 Rockaways, and 30 Buggies;
All of which are of the most approved plan and finish, and will compare with any work in the U. States for neatness and durability.

Having been engaged in the above business for the past 20 years, his work is well known, and he refers to old customers for proof of its durability.

☞ ALL work warranted for 12 months, and repaired free of charge should it fail by bad workmanship or material, within that time.

☞ REPAIRING executed at short notice, and on reasonable terms.
Jan'y 26, 1852. 59

That POLISH! how it Shines!

10,000 Boxes sold within the last nine months!

A. J. WOODWARD returns his thanks to the public for the unprecedented encouragement he has met with in the manufacture and sale of his celebrated POLISH, and at the same time wishes it understood that he always keeps a supply on hand for wholesale or retail.

Experience has proved that this Polish is unsurpassed for quickness in putting a gloss on boots and shoes, and also in preserving the leather.

Persons wishing to oil their boots can use this Polish with equal success immediately afterwards; the leather should be rubbed as soon as the Polish is applied, before it dries.

This Polish can be found at the store under the Carolinian Printing Office.
Fayetteville, Feb. 21, 1852. 67tf

JUST RECEIVED.

65 BBLS. WHISKEY,
10 hhds. Molasses,
1 qr. cask pale French Brandy,
1 " " Madeira Wine,
15 bags Rio Coffee,
5 boxes Medium Axes.

—ALSO—

Brooms; Hearth Brushes; Jute Door and Buggy Mats; Tanners' Curriers' Knives, Workers, and Smooth Fleshers; and an addition to our FRENCH CHINA.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
March 1, 1852. 69tf

Fire-proof Slate Roofs.

ALL parties about to erect Fire-proof Buildings will do well to call on the subscriber.

I am prepared to contract for Slate and Metal Roofing, Gutters, Leaders, Leader-heads, and every thing belonging to the Roofing business. Also, to give instructions in Roofing for Slate, to make it effectually proof against fire and water.

FRANCIS SHENTON.
Fayetteville, March 1, 1852. 71-3m

1852.

Fresh Spring and Summer

GOODS.

E. L. & T. H. PEMBERTON

ARE opening at their old Stand, two doors East of Messrs. H. Branson & Son, the largest and most beautiful stock of

SILK AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

Ever before offered by them in this market, consisting in part of—

Rich fig'd Silks; black watered and col'd do; printed Challys; emb'd and satin stripe Tissues; India Silks and Poplins; Barege DeLains; dotted Swiss and emb'd Tarltan Dresses; col'd Jaconets; half and full mourning Tissues and Bareges, a splendid assortment; changeable and fig'd P. Desoys; Crape De-chines; Printed Lawns and French Jaconets; a few handsome Barege Robes, an entire new article of dress goods; French and English Gingham and Gingham Lawns; a lot of the handsomest English Prints ever offered in this market; Swiss, jaconet, tape stripe and plaid Muslins; Dotted Swisses; Wide black fig'd Silk Lace for Mantillas.

Also, in the EMBROIDERY line; Swiss and Cambric Edgings and Insertings, ranging from 10 cts. to $1 75 per yard; a beautiful lot Under-sleeves and Chemizetts; Worked Collars and Cuffs; Thread and lisle Lace Capes; a beautiful lot emb'd Mantillas; Alexander's Kid Gloves, celebrated for being the best article in use; Linen Cambric and needle-worked Handkerchiefs, from 12½ cts. to $5; New style shell and buffalo Tuck Combs; Bonnet, neck and sash Ribbons, some entirely new.

For Gentlemen's wear—Black, brown and blue French Cloths; superior black doe skin and fancy Cassimeres; Plain and fig'd Linen Drillings; Cashmerets; Italian Cloths; Colored Linen Drillings; Black Satin and fig'd Silk Vestings; White fig'd and col'd Marseilles ditto; Linen and silk Cravats and Scarfs; Linen Collars and Shirts; Silk ditto.

—ALSO—

A splendid lot Oil Window Shades and emb'd Muslin Curtains; Paper Hangings; Fire Screens; Carpet Bags and Travelling Trunks.

Moleskin and Kossuth Hats; Panama and Canton Straw ditto; Silk and Gingham Umbrellas; a rich lot Parasols; Bonnets, the very latest fashion; Misses' Pedal and Bloomer ditto; Gentlemen's fine Calf Boots and Shoes; Ladies' Gaiters and Slippers.

The above stock was bought with great care; later in the season than usual, in order to secure the most fashionable styles. We invite our friends and the public to give us a look before purchasing, as we are disposed to sell at very moderate prices.

E. L. & T. H. PEMBERTON.
Fayetteville, N. C., March 1852. 73tf

FAYETTEVILLE CONFECTIONERY.

CHARLES BANKS,

Confectioner,

INFORMS the public, that he has refitted his Establishment on Green Street, and has on hand a fresh supply of CANDIES, manufactured by himself out of the best Loaf Sugar, and warranted free from starch, flour, paste, and pernicious paints. His whole time and attention is now devoted to making Candy, and he is prepared to supply all orders with Candies equal to any made in the United States. These Candies he warrants to keep in any climate; and he will sell to Town or Country merchants, as cheap as good and pure Candy can be purchased in New York or elsewhere.
Fayetteville, Oct. 28, 1851. 34-tf

JUST RECEIVED.

75 MEN'S and Boys' SADDLES, of every quality and style, some very fine. Also, Bridles, Collars, Whips and Wagon Harness.
By E. C. HALL, of Rome.
Oct. 18, 1851. 32tf

Fire Insurance.

THE ÆTNA Insurance Company of Hartford, having paid the tax imposed by the Revenue Law of the late Legislature, will continue its Agency in Fayetteville, under the management of the undersigned, who is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings or Goods, either in this Town or in any part of the State, on proper application, description of the Property, &c.

The ÆTNA COMPANY has been in operation about 30 years. Its capital is **$300,000.** The Hon. Thos. K. Brace was its first President, and he still holds that office; and several of its first Directors are still active and efficient members of the Board. It has at all times sustained the highest character for the prudence of its management, and for the liberality with which it has ever adjusted its losses.

E. J. HALE, Agent.
March 10, 1851. 62-tf

Hotchkiss's Vertical Water Wheel.

THERE are several hundred of these Wheels in operation in different counties in North Carolina. For proof of their great advantages over the common flutter wheel, or any other wheels now in use for saw mills, we confidently refer to those who have applied them to their mills. We can recommend them particularly for their superiority in cases of a low head of water, or back water.

We still keep a supply of Wheels, suitable for different heads of water, at Wilmington, Newbern, Washington, Edenton and Fayetteville. The wheels may also be had of E. A. Brevard, Lincolnton, and Uriah Wells, Petersburg, Va.

Persons wishing to obtain the right to use the wheels, will be served on application to D. McNeill & Co., Fayetteville, N. C.

D. McNEILL.
A. A. McKETHAN.
D. J. McALISTER.
Feb'y 22, 1849 5tf

100,000 Acres Valuable

TIMBER LANDS

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has purchased all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Abram Dubois, dec'd, lying principally in Robeson county, and on both sides of Lumber River, the different surveys containing

Over 100,000 Acres;

A large part finely Timbered, and convenient to Lumber River, where a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These Lands are very valuable both for the Timber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a region where the Turpentine yields more abundantly than any other section of the State. The Lands will be sold at a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, Hon. Jas. C. Dobbin, or A. A. T. Smith, Esq., (Attorneys at Law.)

I understand there are many trespassers on these Lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given, that the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

Application for any part of the Lands can be made to myself, or to John Winslow, Esq., who is duly authorised to make sale of the same.

THOS. J. CURTIS.
Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 1, 1845. 76tf

WANTED,

3000 ft. Ashe Lumber for Wagons, 1½ to 3 inches thick.
3000 ft. Seasoned Oak Lumber, 1¾ to 3 inches.
1000 ft. White Oak and Hickory, for Axletrees.
1000 ft. White Oak for Tongues, Bolsters and Shafts.
100 Post Oak Hubs, for Carts and Wagons.
2000 Spokes.

For which the highest cash price will be paid. Apply soon to
E. FULLER.
May 19, 1851. 72-tf

SEED OATS,

At J. & T. WADDILL'S.
Feb'y 12, 1852. 64tf

REMOVAL.

ALEX'R JOHNSON & CO. have removed to the New Store, East corner of Green street and Market Square, where they have received in part, and expect to receive in a few days, the largest and best assortment of Spring and Summer GOODS ever offered in this market.
March 16, 1852.

NEW

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS

WE are receiving, at our NEW STORE, East corner of Green street, opposite the Market Square, a LARGE and general assortment of

Seasonable Goods,

Consisting in part as follows:

Watered, figured and plain Silks; Figured, changeable and plain Silk Bareges; Barege DeLaines; Barege Robes; Paris; Organdies; Enfield and plain Muslins; Jaconet, Swiss, striped and figured Muslins; Ginghams and Lawns; Silk and cotton warp Vigoreux.

—ALSO—

A fine assortment of French worked Cuffs, Capes, Berthes, Undersleeves, Chemizetts, Bridal Veils, Ladies' and Gents' Silk and crape Shawls; Muslin and Lace Mantillas; Thread, lisle, cotton and linen Laces and Edgings; Swiss and jaconet Edgings and Insertings; Silk and kid Gloves; Ribbons, Flowers, &c.

FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR—A complete assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings; English Drab Pilot, Beaver, Queen's, Slate and Brown Linen Drilling.

A complete assortment of

Bonnets, Hats, Boots, Shoes & Parasols,

With many other articles too numerous to mention, making our assortment the largest we have ever offered in this market.

To the above Goods we would call the attention of our customers, friends and the public generally, as we intend to sell them at prices that cannot fail to please. Call and see for yourselves before purchasing elsewhere.

J. & E. McNEILL.
Wilmington, Feb. 28, 1852.

FOR SALE.

AT THE OLD STAND (Cross Creek Co.)
A few sets China Tea Ware.
do do Japan do
Ewers and Basins, assorted.
Blue and Mulberry Printed Table and Pocket Cutlery.
Tea, Coffee, Sugar and Cake Boxes.
A. JOHNSON.
March 22.

OILS, &c.

WINTER Bleached Sperm
Ditto ditto Whale
Tanners Oil,
Linseed do.
Vegetable Paint do.
Pure Oil
Burning Fluid.

For sale by
March 17, 1852.

NOTICE.

AS DeROSSET & BROWN of this Town, are forwarding commission business free of commission, Cotton will continue, to any house in N. York except A. & DeROSSET and B. Bissaker.

Wilmington, March 16, 1852.

STILL WORM.

Adapted to 30 bbl. Stills.
COOK & CAIN.
March 23, 1852.

Plank Road & Bank

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber wishing to close his real estate in this county, offers for sale

25 Shares of Fayetteville and Western Plank Road Stock.

18 Shares of Stock in Bank of Fayetteville.

Terms made known on application to
ALFRED HALE.
Fayetteville, March 26, 1852.

NOTICE.

STRAYED from the subscriber on Friday the 24th day of March, two years old last April, a RED STEER with a white scar on the left hind leg below the knee.

Any information respecting the same will be thankfully received by the subscriber in Robeson county, N. C.

D. B. PATE.
April 1, 1852.

Wheeler's Patent Improved Sweep Chain Horse Power and Separating Thresher and Separator.

THE subscriber takes this method to farmers and others in general, that he has been appointed agent by the manufacturers, Messrs. Wheeler & Co., of Albany, N. Y., for the sale of Machines, and that he is prepared to receive orders at Albany prices—adding the cost of transportation. These Machines are in use in Randolph county the past season, and give universal satisfaction.

The two horse